ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Senate Joins House in Approval Of Funds for MX

WASHINGTON - The Senate voted Wednesday to approve the MX missile, the nuclear-tipped weapon President Ronald Reagan says is necessary to upgrade the U.S. atomic arsenal and win Soviet

concessions in arms control talks. The Senate vote, 59-39, which followed approval by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, was a major victory for Mr. Reagan, who had lobbied hard for the 10-war-head missile he calls "Peace-

Congressional approval means the Pentagon is now free to spend \$625 million to develop and test-fly

Still to come in the next few weeks are House and Senate votes on whether to go ahead with pro-

Before the vote, Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat who once opposed the MX but was converted by Mr. Reagan's pledge that said, "By killing the MX, you make it much less feasible that we can reach agreement" with the Soviet Union to limit nuclear arms.

Senator Steve Symms, an Idaho Republican, urged approval by saying, "We have to draw the analogies to the 1930s of how weakness and appearement led to war."

But Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat. called the missile system a "needless escalation of the arms race and urged the Senate to "reject the MX before it is too late."

The House voted 239-186 Tuesday to free the money, a decision Mr. Reagan praised as a "wise, courageous step forward for Amer- an Oregon Republican, said, "This It was a remarkable turnaround in the House, which in De-bottle unless we exercise our good cember voted 245-176 against pro- judgment and keep it in the bot-

In a preliminary test of sentiment, the Senate voted 59-35 on missile was unnecessary because of Tuesday against a Democrat-spon- other new nuclear weapons being sored attempt to delay a decision developed and deployed by the until Mr. Reagan agrees to a basing United States, including the Triplan that would involve either dent submarine cruise missiles and moving or hiding the missile from a the B-1 and Stealth bombers. Se .. iet first strike.

credited the president's intensive sary accuracy to threaten the Ruslobbying with reversing the House stans' land-based missile force.

wavering congressmen until less than an hour before the vote, said Larry M. Speakes, the chief White

Mr. Rengan won some votes by pledging his commitment to arms control efforts and promising to review U.S. proposals to make them compatible with the recommenda-tions of a White House commis-

ed by Mr. Reagan proposed put-ting 100 MX weapons in existing Minuteman silos near Chevenne. Wyoming. It also recommended elopment of a new single-warhead missile and a change in arms control aims to limit warheads rather than launchers.

In more than three hours of declear war.

But supporters responded that the MX is needed to demonstrate American resolve and force Soviet between the two superpowers.

The missiles "can be eloquent testimony to our will" to upgrade aging land-based weapons, said House Minority Leader Robert

But Representative Les AuCoin, is the moment the genie leaves the

MX opponents argued that the

Supporters said, however, that both bits supporters and critics only the MX would have the neces-

U.S. Says AIDS Inquiry Is Top Health Priority

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The government's top health official has emchildren through "routine close contact" with adults. But Dr. phasized that the investigation of acquired immune deficiency syn-Brandt said there was "no cause drome, a deadly disease that strikes for fear among the general public mainly male homosexuals and drug abusers, had become "the No. I that individuals may develop AIDS through casual contact with an priority" of the U.S. Public Health AIDS patient."

Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr., an as-Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican sistent secretary of health and of Connecticut, reported that he human services, said Tuesday that would seek \$12 million in addithe government was taking a numtional funds for research and other her of steps in an effort to identify activities related to the immune dethe cause and find a cure for the mysterious illness, which leads to a Sciency syndrome. total breakdown of the body's immune system.

Dr. Brandt said the government expected to spend \$14.5 million for work on AIDS this year. He announced six new research grants for study of the disease and the approval of a new heat treatment for blood products, through which some scientists believe the infectious agent might be transmitted.

At a news conference. Dr. Brandt also said that he was urging state and local health officers to report all cases of the disease, known as AIDS. In addition, he said, the federal Centers for Disease Control have stepped up surveillance of the

Since June 1981, the centers have received reports of 1,450 AIDS cases, of which 558, or 38.5 percent, ted in death. Among the 78 diagnosed at least two years ago, the fatality rate is \$2 percent. In the past three weeks, medical

INSIDE

The Rev. Jesse Jackson becomes the first black man to address a joint session of the Alabama Legislature. Page 3.

■ The Reagan administration is trying to avert a showdown on undercover operations in Nicaragua.

BUSINESS/FINANCE ■ Thomas Tilling will sell of certain assets and give the proceeds to shareholders if BTR's hid is blocked. Page 17

SPECIAL REPORT Part I of a two-part special

edition on the aerospace indus-

■ William Klein, the photographer, sits for a portrait by Mary Blume. In Weekend.

sion on the MX. Representative Norman D. Dicks, a Washington Democrat.

said he had changed his mind and would support the missile because of Mr. Reagan's "good-faith initial effort" to support arms control. After the December defeat, the hite House commission appoint-

bate Tuesday, House critics charged that the latest basing plan would not protect the weapons from a Soviet strike and that it would move the world closer to nu-

concessions in arms control talks

Michel, an Illinois Republican.

The money, to be proposed as

part of a supplemental appropria-

tions buil for the current fiscal year,

would increase federal spending on

the disease by 83 percent. Mr.

Weicker is chairman of the Senate

Appropriations Committee's labor.

health and human services and ed-

ucation subcommittee, which handles money bills for the Depart-

ment of Health and Human Ser-

that the Public Health Service had

neglected the disease because it oc-

curred mainly among homosexuals

Apuzzo, executive director of the

National Gay Task Force, a home-

sexuai rights organization, said: "The entire agency is conducting business as usual insofar as this

particular health crisis is con-

cerned. It is inexcusable that a sup-

plemental budget request has not

While expressing "a sense of great urgency" about the disease. Dr Brandt said: "We have seen no

evidence that it is breaking out from the originally defined high-

risk groups. I personally do not

think there is any reason for panic

Dr. Jeffrey P. Koplan, an assist-ant director of the Centers for Dis-

ease Control, said that 71 percent

of the reported AIDS cases had oc-

curred among homosexual or

Seventeen percent of those who reported the disease had taken

drugs such as beroin through their

veins. Haittan immigrants account-

ed for 5 percent of the cases, and

people with hemophilia accounted

for I percent. Six percent of the

cases were not in any of these

groups, but Dr. Koplan said they

might have fit into one of the cate-

gories if doctors had done more

Dr. Brandt confirmed that half

of the AIDS cases had occurred in

New York City, but said he did not

complete investigations.

among the general population.

bisexual men.

been submitted to Congress."

But after he spoke, Virginia M.

Dr. Brandt denied suggestions

ment, sharply attacked the deci-The national government's wage journals have carried reports sug-gesting that the disease could be exually transmitted from men to women and could be contracted by

In a bid to hold together the accord. Mr. Hawke, himself a former trade union leader, pleaded last week with union members to re-Meanwhile, aides to Senator strain their wage demands and al-

Critics responded that the government itself had undermined the conference's consensus on wage restraint by agreeing to an effective pay increase for about 139,000 coa-

The strain on the agreement



Before the House vote, from left, Representatives Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin; Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York; Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee, and Jack Edwards, Republican of Alabama, discussed the proposed MX financing bill.

Australia Snubs Foreign Investors As Fragile Economic Pact Evolves

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service CANBERRA, Australia - The two-month-old Labor government in Australia is quietly charting a new economic course with a more restrictive approach toward foreign investment.

At the same time, it is struggling to hold together a fragile agreement approved recently by business and labor leaders at a "nation-

Although the government of Prime Minister Bob Hawke denies any official policy change on forinvestment, it has rejected each of six applications put to the Foreign Investment Review Board by foreign companies wishing to buy into Australian ventures.

The Labor government also reversed a decision by the previous can be maintained and outraconservative government to allow io foreign banks to begin commercial operations in Australia.

In its latest rejection of a foreign percent of a pipeline project in ernment was in a "state of confuQueensland. The state government. sion on wages policy" and was

Strikes have given Australia

restraint policy has also been under attack as maverick labor unions press for pay increases that threaten to erode the consensus that emerged last month at the conference of government, labor conference of government, labor leaders.

low the government to pursue its objectives of sumulating the economy and creation label. my and creating jobs.

struction workers.

reinforced the impression among giving "greater emphasis to close some segments of the Australian press that the Hawke government. after an impressive start, was beginning to fall into the same economic traps that stymied the government of Mr. Hawke's predeces-

sor, Malcolm Fraser.
Senator Donald L. Chipp, the leader of the Australian Democratic Party, hailed the four-day economic meeting of 100 business, government and labor leaders as an outstanding success in political, social and economic terms."

slogan. "Keep the bastards hon- quarterly adjustment to the inflaest," said the government might not be able to enforce the meeting's

ng Australia's economic problems. The leader of the opposition Libwestment bid, the government eral Party, Andrew Peacock, disturned down an application by a missed the conference as a "substi-South Korean company to buy 25" tute for action." He said the gov-



Bob Hawke

relations with unions than to an appropriate economic policy."

Arguing that Australia has priced itself out of international markets because of high labor costs, Mr. Peacock said it was esrest of the year.

For the last two years, wage increases have been running at about kind involving aircraft over Leba-17 percent a year, considerably non occurred Oct. 4 when Israeli above the inflation rate of 11 percent to 12 percent.

fluential party campaigned for the lowed by a 3- to 4-percent national large slogan, "Keep the best and the slogan, "Keep the best and the slogan," The government is pressing for a tion rate next year. The inflation cent during the wage freeze, would

geous wage demands" curtailed it standing that emerged from the Syria" and said the firing on the would go a long way toward solve economic conference. But some reconnaissance jets was "the most unions, notably the Builders La- serious in the chain of increas borers Federation, have been serious Syrian violations" of the chipping away at the agreement by cease-fire. pressing for shorter working hours,

reputation as an unreliable supplier coal imports interrupted several preventing violent clashes." times because of strikes by one or

tion promises, including a tax cut, with the Syrians. The deficit of 9.6 billion Australian Australian dollars more than predicted. At the same time, the govern-

nancial panic that preceded the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. election. A 10-percent devaluation economists say virtually all of the money has returned.

Syrian Warplanes Fire Missiles Over Lebanon At Patrolling Israeli Jets

By Edward Walsh

JERUSALEM - In the most serious recent incident in the war of nerves between Syria and Israel, Syrian jets fired air-to-air missiles Wednesday at Israeli aircraft that were on a reconnaissance mission over eastern Lebanon, the Israeli

military command announced.

The Syrian missiles missed their targets and the Israeli planes, which did not fire back, returned safely to their base after the morning incident, according to the an-

The statement added that the Israeli Air Force "is continuing its flights as usual."

No other details of the confrontation were made public, but the military command also disclosed that on Monday two SA-7 missiles were fired at an Israeli helicopter in Lebanon but did no damage. SA-7s are small surface-to-air missiles carried by individual soldiers.

Beirut radio said the Syrians shot down an unmanned Israeli drone aircraft Wednesday over Lebanon. The Israelis denied the report and said there were no other incidents reported along the line that separates the Israeli and Syrian armies in eastern Lebanon.

Wednesday's incident was the first confrontation between Israeli and Syrian aircraft since Aug. 31. when Israeli jets shot down a Syrsential to hold down wages for the ian MiG-25 that was on a reconnaissance mission near Beirut. The last previous action of any

> jets destroyed a Syrian SA-9 surface-to-air missile battery that the Syrians had moved into Lebanon. By Wednesday night, there were no reported countermeasures by Is-

rael against the Syrians because of Wednesday's incident. The Israeli military command rate, expected to be about 9.2 per- however, issued a statement Wednesday night accusing Syria of "a clear violation of the cease-fire agreement between Israel and

nullify Israel's new troop with-Strikes have given Australia a drawal agreement with Lebanon and added that Israel "is closel in some countries, diplomats said. following the Syrian trends and Japan, for example, has seen its moves with the hope and desire of

Since Israel signed the troop more of the 35 unions involved in withdrawal agreement with Lebagetting coal from the mine to the non on May 17, Israeli officials have stressed that they have no de-While the new government has sire for a military conflict with its hands full dealing with unions Syria. They have appeared relucand wages, an unexpectedly high tant to risk the diplomatic gains budget deficit has given it an they achieved in signing the pullout excuse for not fulfilling some elec-

The Israelis have instead downdollars (\$3.3 billion) was 4 billion played the prospect of renewed fighting and characterized the reinforcement of Syrian forces in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley as largely a poment has managed to dispel the fi- litical move designed to subvert the In this connection, it was note-

two days after the election stopped worthy that the missile firing at the a heavy outflow of funds, and Israeli helicopter on Monday was not announced at the time and might have gone unreported were it

not for Wednesday's more serious said there were some signs that incident involving the jet fighters. Syria may be preparing for war but The Israeli Air Force has con-

trolled the skies over Lebanon since the beginning of last sum-mer's war and is believed to have flown reconnaissance missions over the country without challenge for

Since the Israeli invasion, how-ever, the Soviet Union has resup-plied the Syrian Air Force with sophisticated aircraft and installed new surface-to-air missile batteries in Syria, including long-range SA-5 missiles that are capable of hitting targets over Lebanon or Israel.

Appearing this week before a closed session of a parliamentary presence in Lebanon for fear of committee. Defense Minister setting off a chain reaction that Moshe Arens of Israel reportedly could lead to renewed fighting.

Syria may be preparing for war but no evidence that the Syrians were about to start hostilities.

According to the latest figures from the Israeli Army, the Syrian force in Lebanon and along the Lebanese-Syrian border includes about 50,000 soldiers, 1,200 tanks. 500 other armored vehicles and 400 heavy guns.

Israel has reduced its military presence in Lebanon and is now said to have fewer than 20,000 troops in the country.

An official close to Mr. Arens said earlier Wednesday that Israel has deliberately not reinforced its



BLAMES OADHAFI — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has blamed Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, for stirring rebellion among PLO guerrillas. Page 2.

pressing for shorter working hours. The statement said the Syrian higher wages and "catch-up" pay- "provocation" was an attempt to Blast in South Africa Justified, Blacks Say

By Joseph Lelyveld New-York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG - In virtually all their pronouncements on other man said. Friday's car bomb explosion in Pretoria. South African officials have emphasized the black casualties, apparently in the belief that sympathy among blacks for the outlawed African National Congress would give way to revulsion over the brutality of an urban

bombing. day among a rough cross-section of cide missions" in which they were politically involved and ordinary instructed to hit symbolic targets urban blacks indicate that the reaction has been the opposite of what whites tend to assume.

The Johannesburg Star com-mented in an editorial that "South Africans mourn the Pretoria dead" been the target of a reprisal attack. The editorial drew no distinction the general view that whites have between the reactions of whites relied on violence to maintain their and blacks. On a facing page, a power and that blacks had no headline declared, "Black Leaders choice but to respond in kind. Damn Attack." That article quoted the reactions to the Pretoria blast

created within its borders. But none of this has taken into which 42 people were killed, and as account the reaction in the broad a strike against a military target. range of black opinion that can loosely be described as nationalist in that it rejects any political settle-South Africa's Air Force comment not based on full political mand, but there has been no offirights for the majority.

Questioned about reactions to

hey are saying is that the African National Congress is finally hitting real targets. That is why you are having crowds of blacks drawn to the street where the bomb went off.

The mother of two young men who have left the country to join the struggle commented: "The boys have finally struck where it They want to see the place where a hurts most. white man died."

so mistrustful of the official infor-remain closed to them." mation media that they have taken comfort from a hypothesis that Soweto called the bombing "good some of these dead might be the but alarming." He said it signaled

The reaction of others, he said, was that, "We should just keep quiset about them and bury our dead."

this world! The cops, the whites tensety religious and might be ex- so hard.

also intensely loyal to the African National Congress, which was a legal movement in their youth, an-

"They know how long it waited before it tried these kind of tactics," he said.

The car bomb explosion has appeared to erase one of the most frequently voiced criticisms of the tactics of the group in black na-tionalist circles. This was that white strategists in its leadership However, soundings taken Tues- were sending young blacks on "suisuch as empty government build-

ings.
This time there is a widespread Defense Minister Magnus Malan assumption, fostered in part by the pledged Monday to avenge the pro-government Afrikaans press, dead, be they white, black or colset off by white members of the The immediate effect of the Pre-

toria bombing has apparently been and "perhaps even exult in the to bolster support for the African swift revenge at Maputo," the capital of Mozambique, which had just agreed. They appeared to subscribe to

The explosion was justified on two counts: as a reprisal for the atonly of officials in the black tack in December by South African "homelands" that South Africa has forces on the group's residences in Maseru, the capital of Lesotho. in

> The office buildings outside which the bomb went off housed cial tally of military casualties. A black social worker said: "It is

the bombing, a black man with wide contacts in political circles said: "People are jubilant.

"The bombing a black man with unfortunate that innocent civilians were involved, but the motive of the attack was very clear. The the attack was very clear. The They long ago gave up any black fatalities are just part of the hope for peaceful change. What they are saying is that the African they are saying is that the African have to face and accept."

"This will make the government

Asked how they felt about the realize that our sons are away from eight blacks who were among the home and dearly want to return. 18 people killed by the blast, the There will never be an end to this man replied that some blacks were as long as the gates to their country A tutor in the black township of

some or these dead august of the out augusting. The said it signated creation of government propagan—"a bleak future for the country as a whole." A 19-year-old school dropout

Older blacks who are often in- didn't expect a black man to strike

Kuwait's Parliament Shows Independence Assembly's Latest Law Would Dry Up Diplomatic Liquor Chests

Br David B. Ottaway

Wilhingon Pro: Somer KUWAIT - Kuwait's feisty National Assembly once again has served notice on a somewhat embarrassed government that it has no intention of Leconding a rubber

This time it has passed a law prohibiting embassies from importing or making locally any kind of alcoholic pereroge, a law even more severe than any in rigorously dry Saudi

The 29-0 vote in mid-February, which took

effect this month, has annoved the Western diplomatic community and brought charges of hypocrisy from many Kuwatus. Revived in 1981 after a five-year suspension for misbehavior. Kawait's 66-man National Assembly is not the tame body that the ruting Sabah family presumably expected af-ter radical Arab nationalists and pro-franian

Shiite members were mostly gerrymandered out of their seats in the iast elections. In the two years of renewed purbanishtary life, the assembly has veered left and right on its path to democracy, a path that has but the Sabah family, progressive by Gulf standards.

Among its most controversial decisions opposed by the government have been votes parting Kuwam nationality to non-Mosleris. rejecting the women's right to vote blocking an attempt to curb press freedom and refusing funds for the Syrian-manned Area peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

In addition, the assembly has just signaled

that the government's proposed consultation-

al amendments, which would expand the

emir's powers, have no chance of getting the

necessary two-thirds majority.

islative institution took root on the peninsula, where autocratic tribal and family rule prevails. The explanation seems to lie in the history and personality of this oil-rich citystate of 1.4 million people, which has the highest per-capita income in the world. Kuwantis say their hybrid democracy stems from the highly mobile and cosmopolitan na-

ture of their society, a tradition of consultation and wealth-sharing between the leading merchant families and the Sabahs, who have Compared with Western democracy, Kuwait's version still seems limited. There are no political parties, voting is limited to 3 percent of the population and the prime min-

ister is always the crown prince, chosen by the Sabah family and virtually immune to a vote of no-confidence.

But in the context of the Arab states of the Gulf, where there is a tradition of no more democracy than consultative councils of ap-pointed elders. Kuwait's National Assembly

seems separated by light years.

"There are not many assemblies in the Third World where deputies are free to stand up and criticize the government" as they do here, remarked one diplomat from the West. The present 50 elected deputies were expected to make up a far more accommodating body than the previous assembly, which publicly insulted the ruling family and ques-

from the Lebanese civil war were threatening Kuwait's stability. The 1981 elections saw the purge of all effist Arab autionalists and all but three profrantan Shitte Moslems from the assembly. But their place was taken by a half dozen stances.

tioned its right to rule. The emir suspended it

in 1976 on the ground that the shock waves

It is unclear to an outsider how such a leg- Lilamic fundamentalists who are proving more astute in pushing through bills. One example was the ban on alcohol for the embassies, a measure that the govern-ment opposed but could not vote against without being viewed as anti-Islamic.

More weighty is the constitutional issue now before the assembly, a set of amend-ments to the 1962 constitution that would broaden the emir's power at the expense of the legislators. Last December, the assembly voted 37-27 in favor of the principle of amending the con-stitution, with the government mobilizing its

"Bedouin lobby" and 15 ministers serving as

appointed deputies to push the vote through Most of the assembly's leadership, including seven of the eight committee chairmen, voted In early March, the Legislative and Legal Affairs Committee submitted its report, recommending, 6-1, that all the amendments be

The emir has temporarily avoided a headon confrontation by withdrawing the proposals, but the committee wants to vote anyway. according to its chairman, Issa Shahin, who has a degree in political science from Indiana University.

One amendment he cited as among the most objectionable concerns a constitutional provision setting forth the principle of the separation of powers among the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The amend-ment would give the emir the right, under exceptional circumstances, to issue decrees having the power of law.

Mr. Shahin said the government did not indicate what constitutes exceptional circum-

France Ready to Introduce Its Version of New Jet Fighter

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune PARIS - France will unveil its version of a new tactical fighter for the 1990s during the opening of the Paris Air Show on Thursday, and French aerospace and military officials say they hope the plane will be built in cooperation with West

A full-scale mock-up of the plane, funded by the French Defense Ministry and designed by Dassault-Breguet, is the latest of several tactical lighter designs being examined by military planners in France, Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Their objective is to replace their existing fleets, starting around 1991, aerospace officials said

Several leading U.S. aerospace companies, including Northrop and General Electric, are participating in the studies and discussions through their European partners. They are hoping to supply advanced technology and engines for the planes.

Exploratory talks between European and U.S. industry and government officials were expected to be held during the air show, which runs through June 5, industry sources said.

A senior U.S. aerospace executive said: "Although the Europeans appear determined to build their next new fighter together, there will be very significant possibilities for inputs of American technology and hardware, assuming, of course, the Europeans get their act together. But that has not yet happened."

to produce a demonstrator model acrospace company. that could be test flown by the end

It will be a twin-engine aircraft we are not on our knees." with a modified delta wing, incorporating fiber optics and highly advanced control and electronics systems, the sources said, adding that it would be designed for France's air force, navy and for export.

"This is not yet a prototype, but a demonstrator model to fly with all the latest technologies," a Defense Ministry source said, emphasizing that the final version of the aircraft should involve European and notably West German partnership, primarily because of the high costs involved

A French Defense Ministry official declined to reveal the projected budget for the ACX but said "we are talking in the billions of dol-

Dassault-Breguet, which was nationalized by the Socialist govern-ment last year, is being encouraged to discuss with West German aerospace companies the possibility of official. setting up what a Defense Ministry source described as an "equal partnership with no junior or senior

The comment was a thinly disguised reference to West German allegations that Dassault has been unwilling to cooperate with Ger- ects. man industry unless it was assured of total design leadership on the Air Force has not made its choice

During the past few months, the The French fighter project, in building the Alpha trainer jet, ture, but everyone is talking with known as the ACX for Avion de and with Messerschmitt-Bölkow- everyone."

Combat Expérimental, is expected Blohm, West Germany's largest

"We are ready to cooperate" of 1986. Defense Ministry sources with the German aerospace industry, said a Dassault official, "but

> He added that details of the ACX project would be disclosed Friday at a news conference by company officials at the air show. Industry sources said there are

> several possible alternative versions of the tactical fighter from which to choose.

British Aerospace will display a model at the air show of its Agile Combat Aircraft, which was unveiled in September.

The British government is funding development of the plane as a possible replacement for its British-French Jaguars. British industry sources say, however, that the government is encouraging explorato-ry talks with West German and

"For reasons of conflicting goals, it does not look as if we can work with the French," a British

Dornier and Northrop will display a model of a plane known as the P-700 that the companies have been studying. That effort, howev-er, is far less advanced than either the Avion de Combat Expérimental or Agile Combat Aircraft proj-

about how to replace its present fleet of F-4 Phantoms, a Dornier French company has held explora-tory talks with Dornier, its partner possibility for a cooperative ven-

EC to Press U.S. on Aid Programs

BRUSSELS — The European Community, concerned about U.S policies toward developing coun-tries, has plans to press President Ronald Reagan at Williamsburg. Virginia, to soften his stance on Third World assistance.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said Wednesday that Western industrialized nations should give a very positive signal to developing countries at the Williamsburg summit

a statement distributed Wednesday development policies. that the summit should agree on viable policies to boost investment and help world trade recovery while seeking to reduce unemploy-

They also called for firm action to reduce budget deficits, to stabilize foreign exchange markets, to lower interest rates, to reinforce

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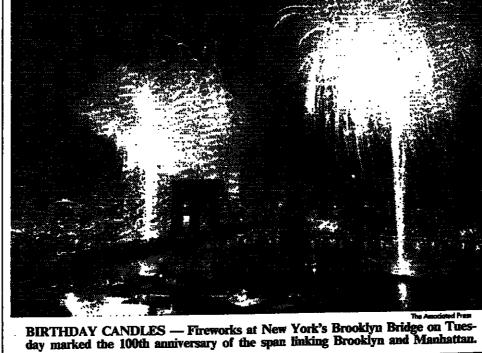
swimming pool, sun terrace, sauna, massage. Golf, summer-skiing, riding, walking... and being spoiled day after day. Suvrettà House St. Moritz

The EC foreign ministers meet-multilateral financial institutions ing here also endorsed guidelines in the face of world debt problems already agreed upon by their and to prevent the fall in oil prices finance ministers, Mr. Genscher from encouraging consumers to said. The finance ministers said in abandon energy conservation and

> Diplomats said the European Community wants a specific reference in the final summit declaration to the importance of next month's United Nations conference on trade and development in

The European Community decided on the need to stress commit-ment to the Third World because of concern about what they called the Reagan administration's hard-fine stance on development assisapplied to trade with the Third World.

Those included a U.S. decision in March to end duty-free import status on about \$900 million worth voiced fears that a third collapse of tance to support the International for political cooperation and the Arafat said Tuesday in his enthusi-Development Agency, an arm of the World Bank Western diplomats say the disthe World Bank.



Divided OAU Marks Anniversary

By Andrew Hill

NAIROBI - The Organization of African Unity observed its 20th anniversary Wednesday with a denunciation of South Africa but with persistent doubts about the OAU's ability to survive.

While African nations are in accord on their abhorrence of South Africa, there are few signs that deep differences, such as over the Western Sahara and Chad, can be reconciled.

The president of Kenya, Daniel Arap Moi, the OAU chairman, said in an anniversary message that South Africa's grip on South-West Africa, or Namibia, was the last vestige of the colonial rule that the OAU was set up to end 20 years

ago.

The message also said: "The black majority in South Africa must obtain their political, social and economic rights like any other." people in a democratic society. We strongly condemn the racist regime of South Africa and its collaborators for its desperate attempts to link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola."

President Moi's message was is sued two weeks before a scheduled OAU conference of leaders in Addis Ababa that will probably determine whether the OAU can survive in its present form, diplomats said. In the past year two attempts to

tance, citing a recent decline in bold the 19th OAU summit meet-u.S. aid and tougher conditions applied to trade with the Third ical divisions over the Western Sa-Hara and Chad:
The foreign minister of Nigeria,
Ishaya Audu, and others have

the meeting could mean the end of the PLO in 1972.

pute over the Western Sahara, the seating of the Chad govern-which is ruled by Morocco, could ment of Hissène Habré. be the main stumbling block for President Habré had routed Libe the main stumbling block for the Addis Ababa meeting June 6-

The OAU has been unable to hold any meeting since Polisario guerrillas fighting for the inde-pendence of the Western Sahara became the organization's 51st member in a disputed decision in February 1982.

The admission of the Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic led to a boycott of the first attempt to hold the conference in Libya in August.

bya's leftist ally, Goukonni Oueddei, in a long civil war. Mr. Goukoum's forces, backed and armed by Libya, are currently pushing south into Chad, accord-

ing to reports from Ndjamena. The Polisario has said that it will attend the Addis Ababa meeting despite strong pressure from OAU states, including its backers, to stay away, raising the prospect of au-

Libya has called for a postponement of the meeting in a move seen by Western diplomats as aimed at To appease its opponents the buying time for Mr. Goukoun's Polisario stayed away from the sec- army to advance further toward ond attempt to hold the meeting in Ndjamena, and at helping Mr. November, but that fell through Goukoum's claim to be the legitibecause of Libya's opposition to mate ruler of Chad.

Arafat Blames Qadhafi For Fatah Rebellion

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

MEJ EL ANJAR, Lebanon Yasser Arafat sat smiling under a photograph of himself surrounded equally jovial commanders of the Yarmouk brigade.

In a bantering humor, the chair-man of the Palestine Liberation Organization dismissed a mutiny among a handful of his command ers down the road in a place called Ait el Fukha, as a bit of mischief by Colonel Moamer Qarthafi of Libya and Palestinian radicals influenced by Abu Nidal, who split with

the head of this problem is Qadhafi. You can go anywhere in the Bekaa, in Tripoli. All the troubles, they are exaggerating."
Since May 7, when Colonel Abu
Musa, a commander of the PLO's

el-Fatah guerrilla group, tried to seize control of the elite Yarmonk brigade, Mr. Arafat has been traveling just about everywhere in the Bekaa region, rallying the 12,000 men he says he has in eastern Lebanon and checking the contagion of rebellion. He has also paid his first visit in months to Tripoli, on Lebanon's northern coast.

For a group of journalists brought into the Syrian-controlled Bekaz on Tuesday in the company of Mr. Arafat, Palestinian hospitality did not include a visit to Ait el Fukha, where the band of mu-tineers is said to have established itself behind barricades. The band is less than a mile from Israeli lines, but is separated from the lines by some Syrian troops.

"All the good people have left them, and only the bad ones have to their last military front with Isstayed," declared a young, greenuniformed Fatah man, who said he had deserted Colonel Abu Musa on Tuesday. He and his comrades said that the colonel had some heavy gms but that the people with him were mostly Palestinian teen-agers brought in from Damascus.

The Fatah central committee on Saturday placed the leaders of the Bekaa rebellion under Mr. Arafat's direct command

It is evident that Colonel Abu Musa could not hold out without a certain amount of Syrian indulgence, or even cooperation. Mr. Arafat has chosen to tackle the mntiny as a political matter - which it appears fundamentally to be by mobilizing opinion against the colonel and painting him as a Li- ade on the rebel officers to try to byan lackey. Here in Mej el Anjar, which lies

Jordanian Celebration The Associated Press

Hussein of Jordan mangurated the Meanwhile, Fatah's central com-country's \$225-million Queen Alia mittee continued meeting in International Airport on Wednes- Damascus to discuss what action day as Jordan celebrated the 37th to take against the mutineers if the anniversary of its independence blockade fails, Palestinian sources from Britain

just off the Damascus-Beirut high-way, Mr. Arafat seemed eager not to dwell on the Abu Musa problem, but dealt with other questions handily, condemning the continued killings of Palestinians inside Israeli-occupied Lebanon. He asserted that 57 Palestinians had been mur-

dered in the past two weeks. Asked whether he thought another Middle East war was likely, Mr. Arafat nodded briskly. 'No doubt," he said. "There are military massings from the Israelis. More than five divisions now are massing in Lebanon, and they are preparing for something."

He vigorously condemned the week by Israel and Lebanon, but said that a withdrawal by Syrian and PLO forces from the country was a matter for President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to decide, since he had about 35,000 troops in the

A note of conciliation ran through much of what Mr. Arafat had to say. He insisted that the PLO still kept "the door open" to negotiations with King Hussein of Jordan, who, exasperated by oppo-sition from Palestinian radicals, last month broke off talks centered on President Ronald Reagan's peace plan. And the Palestinian leader declined to say anything about measures taken recently by Hussein to inhibit West Bank Palestinians from emigrating to

But the politics of the Middle East did not seem to be foremost on Mr. Arafat's mind Tuesday. The mutiny within Fatah hints at difficulties not just with Libya, but also with Syria, which controls the Palestinians' tenuous supply lines

By harassing the Israelis behind their lines — the PLO deputy commander, Abu Jihad, said Tuesday that his guernillas had carried out 350 raids in the past three months
— the PLO hopes to make them
weary of Lebanon and perhaps oblige them to pull back to the Awali River in the south as some Israeli commanders have suggested.

But for such activities, the Palesmy. And after having been driven from Beirut by the Israelis last summer, Mr. Arafat and his men find themselves uncomfortably dependent on Damascus.

■ Blockade Imposed on Rebels Mr. Arafat has imposed a blockbring a peaceful end to their revolt, a senior aide to Mr. Arafat said

Wednesday, according to a Reuters report from Damascus. Abu Jihad said the Fatah leadership had cut off food, fuel and pay AMMAN, Jordan - King to the rebels.

ecologists and other nations, the government announced Wednesday. The decision went against the spirit of a vote taken in February at a 52nation convention in London on waste dumping in oceans. But the government here ordered experts to draw up plans for the temporary storage of radioactive refuse in Switzerland until a permanent repository is ready in about 12 years. In the past, Switzerland has dumped its wastes in June or July off the northwest coast of Spain, which

has led moves to halt the practice. The European Parliament last year also called for a stop to the dumping.

At the London convention in February, Switzerland voted against: proposal for all participating nations to suspend the dumping of radioactive wastes pending a scientific review. The resolution narrowly failed to obtain the simple majority needed to make it binding.

WORLD BRIEFS

LONDON (Reuters) — Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said Wednesday that Britain would consider including its independent nuclear deterrent in disarmament talks if the Soviet Union agreed to make drastic

"But we are obviously a long way away from that," Mr. Pym said at

the daily news conference being held by the Conservative Party during the campaign for the general election June 9.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said this month that the British

deterrent could not be a part of U.S.-Soviet talks to reduce medium-

range nuclear missiles in Europe. At the news conference, Mrs. Thatcher

reiterated her commitment to update Britain's deterrent by replacing its

submarine-launched Polaris missiles with the new U.S. Trident weapon

Police Blamed in Deaths on Java

during a crackdown on crime on the island of Java.

JAKARTA (UPI) — An Indonesian human rights organization accused the police Wednesday of fatally shooting 300 to 400 people.

The private Legal Aid Institute, which monitors human rights in Indonesia, said the killings were committed by security authorities rather than by unknown gunmen as officials have claimed.

Presenting a report of the institute's findings, Abdul Rachman Saleh, a lawyer for the group, said: "We think our figure is by no means an exaggeration. The official figure is 121." He said the institute had gath-

ered evidence that some of the victims were not criminals and cited the case of a civilian apparently killed by mistake. His family received a donation from the police.

Bern Won't Halt N-Waste Dumping

BERN (Reuters) - Switzerland will continue its past practice of dump

ing radioactive waste in the Atlantic this year, despite opposition from

U.K. States Position on A-Arms

reductions in strategic weapons.

Moscow Expels 3 Iranian Envoys

NICOSIA (AP) — The Soviet Union has expelled three members of the Iranian Embassy staff in Moscow, Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency reported Wednesday.

The agency said the expulsions were in retaliation for the expulsion order on May 6 of 18 Soviet diplomats from Tehran. The names or positions of the three Iranians were not given. There was no immediate comment from the Soviet Union.

The Iranian agency said the 18 Soviet diplomats had connections with Tudeh, the Iranian Communist party, which was dissolved the day the Soviet diplomats were ordered to leave. More than 1,000 Tudeh members, including the secretary general, Nureddin Kiamuri, have been arrested. Many have been accused of spying for Moscow.

Peru Orders State of Emergency

LIMA (Combined Dispatches) - Hundreds of policemen, firing tear gas and blocking traffic, seized the beadquarters of the Peruvian Civil Guard in central Lima on Wednesday to dramatize a 24-hour strike for higher wages. The government ordered a three-day state of emergency

and the armed forces are patrolling the streets.

The emergency order, affecting Lima and the adjoining port city of Callao, came in the midst of an increase in anti-government terrorism. A bank strike Wednesday paralyzed financial dealing in the capital. The order, broadcast by national radio, said civil rights would be suspended during the emergency.

ring the emergency.
"This is in no way a political strike," one Civil Guard said. "We have been mistreated for too long and want the people to know we are only asking for what is owed us."

250 Missing in Nile Steamer Fire

CAIRO (UPI) — Fire severely damaged a Nile steamer tugging two barges with more than 600 people on board early Wednesday morning. and police said at least 250 people were missing and feared dead. The Egyptian vessel was on a routine trip between Aswan in southern

Egypt and Wadi Halfa in northern Sudan when fire broke out after a gas bottle exploded. An official statement said 325 people were saved, and sources at a Cairo rescue center said 48 bodies were recovered. A police spokesman said the vessel and the barges carried 599 passengers, most of them Sudanese, and 28 Egyptian crewmen.

Tass Spurns Reagan Hot-Line Idea

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Tass has dismissed proposals by President Ronald Reagan to improve the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow as an attempt to divert attention from the issue of MX intercontinental missiles. The Soviet press agency said Wednesday that the suggested modifications would do nothing to allay suspicion or reduce the

On Tuesday, Mr. Reagan called on Soviet leaders to agree to upgrade emergency communications between them to reduce the risk of an accidental outbreak of nuclear war.

"In proposing to install new telephone apparatus on the Moscow-Washington line and describing these measures as strengthening stability, the president hopes to reduce protests by the U.S. public against deployment of MX missiles." Tass said. MX missiles would be based in the Western United States and aimed at targets in the Soviet Union.

French Aide Is Firm On University Rules

PARIS - The education minister, Alain Savary, said Monday he would press changes in university regulations into law despite protests by students.

Small groups of protesters clashed with the police in Paris until the early hours Wednesday after a demonstration near the National Assembly by 12,000 to 15,000 stn-

Confronted by at least 1,500 amendments proposed by the op-position in parliament, Mr. Savary on Tuesday invoked emergency debate procedures that will cut short the time for discussions.

A ministry representative said this procedure would allow the proposals to become law by November and be carried out the following autumn.

changes would make the universi- tion with education.

ties better able to respond to France's economic needs and more open to working-class students.

Many students and teachers and the center-right opposition parties say the changes will tie the univer-sities too closely to the needs of in-

Students said no more big street demonstrations were planned for the immediate future, but they said they would continue to lobby peliticians, including Socialists and

of academic freedom.

The authorities said 131 police officers were injured in skirmishing Tuesday. Commentators attributed most of the violence to several hundred rightist extremists using the

The police said 11 youths were detained, of whom six were su-



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all to Meet WALL OF THE

Avert Shound

to House Va

dustry and science at the expense

student protests as a cover to attack the police.

Mr. Savary told parliament the dents, the others having no connec-

IN DUBAI THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY INTER CONTINENTAL

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Alabama Legislature Welcomes Jesse Jackson

MONTGOMERY, Alahama ---The Reverend Jesse Jackson, testing the Southern waters for a possi-ple presidential candidacy, became the first black man ever to address a joint session of Alabama's legislature, and his rousing message of racial conciliation and economic recovery was received warmly.

A rapt audience of state legislators, most of them white, and black

White lawmakers especially warmed to his attacks on foreign nations for what he called unfair trade practices that have cost Ala- for a black leader who dodged pobama's steel mills and rubber plants thousands of jobs.

Mr. Jackson at times even

and Toyota, Suzuki and Yamaha, spoke and Martin Luther King Jr. clergy; local politicians and disc per editorial boards and conferring should have spoken," he said. "Perjockeys to inspire blacks to registed at the docks and replacing Buhaps are was too close for you to ter. Alabama was his third stop affective discussion."

"We put 100 much focus on the "We put too much focus on the schoolyard and not enough on the shipyard," said Mr. Jackson, who is stumping the South on a voter into a said with a state where the black "Political power talks," said Mr. enroll 3 million blacks.

Representative Charles Adams. 49, a white conservative, called the supporters in the packed chambers interrupted the civil rights leader 12 times with applanse Tuesday.

He makes some good points soul, about our economy. It's about time we forgot about black and white called and started talking about em-ployed and unemployed."

It was a day full of milestones lice dogs and clubs 17 years ago on the bloody march from Selma to. Montgomery with Martin Lufher

sounded like his former ar- King Jr. chenemy, Governor George C. "This has been a marvelous Wallace, as he railed at "Honda place to speak, where Jeff Davis

ick and Chrysler in the American see. But the did say we'd learn to ter North Carolina and Georgia. live together and move from the A resolution to invite Mr. Jackbattleground to common ground to son before the legislature passed by

wote shaved a crucial role in electing Me. Wallace to a fourth term. It the 105 legislators. was a moderate, mainstream Jesse Representative speech very inspirational and said: Jackson preaching a politics of

> an interview, Mr. Jackson called the South the key to a coalison of blacks and progressive whites that will figure heavily in the Democratic nomination and the presidential race. Blacks make Mr. Jackson played down talk of 1979 percent to 35 percent of the his possible presidential candidacy, ulation in southern states. The majority of the unregistered

Holmes; one of 17 blacks among

Representative Harrell Blake-

ney, 62, a former National Guard Montgomery march, said, "Time is one of the best healers there is; there's been a lot of changes in all of us in the last 18 years."

saying he will decide sometime in Angust. He acted like every other black voters in the South are in Democratic presidential contender those seven states, he said, and that's where he plans to mobilize

Mr. Jackson, who attempted to rally blacks to defeat the governor during last fall's campaign. On Monday, Mr. Wallace served Mr. Jackson iced tea on the sun porch of the governor's mansion.

"Jesse, you're running for president, huh?" asked Mr. Wallace, according to a recording of the meeting obtained by The Washington Post. "I ran one time, you know. officer who last confronted Mr. It's a real tough thing running for Jackson on the 1965 Selma to president. You see what happened

Mr. Wallace has been confined to a wheelchair since a 1972 assassination attempt left him para-

Mr. Jackson praised Mr. Wallace as a man of "charisma, stature and grace," then he asked him to sign a bill providing for more voting rewho has come courting Alabama, gistrars and the registration of highovever, by meeting with newspaschool seniors on graduation day. gistrars and the registration of high



The Reverend Jesse Jackson

Shultz to Meet Today :With SWAPO Leader

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of
State George P. Shultz will meet in
New York Thursday with Sam Nujoma, the head of the leading insurgent movement in South-West Africa, and with representatives of key black African countries.

The meeting, State Department officials said Tuesday, would seek to demonstrate U.S. determination to help bring about an equitable settlement of the deadlock on South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia.

Mr. Nujoma heads the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, which operates from bases in Angola and from within South-West Africa. He is at the United Nations for the Security Council discussion of Namibian independence.

. It will be his first meeting with Mr. Shuitz, who has decided, aides said, to play a more active role in trying to arrange a breakthrough in the negotiations over South-West Africa's independence from South

State Department officials said that with Mr. Nujoma due in New York, Mr. Shultz agreed it would be useful to open direct discussions with him and with the African representatives of the so-called frontline states, countries that have nel Rodrigues returned to Angola, countries and later negotiated with five Western na- President José Eduardo dos Santos ma at a hotel near tions for years on the terms for flew to Moscow for talks that U.S. tions, officials said.

UN-supervised independence for

growing in Africa that we were not really evenhanded, that we were

But he stressed that the decision for Mr. Shultz to meet with Mr. Nujoma had been reached before South Africa's bombing raid Mon-day in Maputo, Mozambique, in retaliation for a car-bomb attack last Friday in Pretoria. South Africa said installations of the African National Congress in Mozambique were attacked in the raid, but that has been disputed in reports from

U.S. officials said that details on Cubans in Angola.

Last month Mr. Shultz held an

the territory.

"There was a clear perception too closely aligned to South Afri-ca," an aide said.

formula for Namibian independence have been almost worked out but that it still depended on a parallel accord with Angola on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from its territory. In the past, Angola has rejected attempts to link the Namibian issue to the presence of

inpublicized meeting in Washington with Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues, Angola's interior minister, to discuss security problems in Angola in connection with a Cuban withdrawal, officials said. After Colo-

Sam Nujoma

officials believe are crucial to hopes for a settlement of the dead-

A senior State Department official said Tuesday that Washington was awarting word in the next few days from Luanda on a time and place for another meeting between Angolan and U.S. officials. The United States is negotiating

with South Africa and the African nations on Namibian independence as part of the Western "contact group," made up of Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany. The African front-line states are Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique. Nigeria, Zaire and Zimbabwe are also regularly con-

 Mr. Shultz will meet with senior representatives of those African countries and later with Mr. Nujo-ma at a hotel near the United Na-

9-5, on a party-line vote.

A showdown meeting of the committee had been scheduled for

Tuesday morning, but was put off

mittee's senior Republican, said

strations to a "Russian plot to bring down the government," Gen-

eral Pinochet apparently has begun to listen to moderate advisers who

have warned that hard-line repres-

sion now can produce violent reac- Claude Cheysson, the French min-

Radio Cooperativa celebrated its the radio reported, that the Pino-

mittee, but declined to predict

President of Bob Jones University Says U.S. Freedoms Are Being Lost By Phil Gailey

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reverend Bob Jones 3d chose as his sermon topic on Tuesday the U.S. Supreme Court.

The court, in an 8-1 decision Tuesday, upheld the government's right to deny tax-exempt status to Bob Jones University because of racially discriminatory policies.

Mr. Jones, president of the university in Greenville, S.C., learned of the decision shortly before addressing students at their mandatory daily chapel meeting. "We're in a bad fix in America

when eight evil old men and one vain and foolish woman can speak a verdict on American liberties," Mr. Jones told the students at the evangelical school that his father founded in 1927. "Our nation from his day forward is no better than Russia insofar as expecting the blessings of God is concerned. You no longer live in a nation that is religiously free."

In Washington, the closest thing to an emotional response to the court's action occurred at the Justice Department, where some lawyers in the civil rights divison were clated. More than 100 of the division's 175 lawyers last year signed a letter protesting the Reagan administration's position in support of Bob Jones University.

The Reverend Jerry Falwell, House ceremony founder of Moral Majority, called the law," he said.

the decision "a blow against religious liberty."

Margaret Bush Wilson, chair-

High Court Bias Ruling Attacked From Pulpit

man of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the decision showed that the Supreme Court would not be part of the Reagan administration's effort "to turn the constitutional clock back to the days of separate but equal.

The director of the NAACP Le gal Defense and Educational Fund, Jack Greenberg, called on President Ronald Reagan to make a vig-orous effort to identify private schools that are discriminating and to suspend their tax status, and added: "Now is the time for Reagan to make good his assertion that he is in favor of lifting tax exemption for discriminatory

Mr. Greenberg was referring to a statement made by Mr. Reagan last year when the Treasury and Justice Departments, with the president's approval, announced that the Internal Revenue Service would no longer deny tax exemptions to private schools that practiced racial discrimination.

Mr. Reagan said he personally opposed allowing tax exemptions for segregated schools but contended there was no basis in existing law to deny them.

Mr. Reagan's only comment came as he was leaving a White House ceremony: "We will obey

school's officials said it would be able to survive in the face of Tuesday's adverse ruling by the Supreme Court.

Some of the more than 100 other private schools that have been de-

O'Hare Is Still Busiest Airport In the World

WASHINGTON - Chicago's O'Hare International Airport continued to handle more passengers than any other air-port in the world in 1982, according to airport operators.
O'Hare handled 37.7 million

passengers last year, the Air-port Operators Council International reported Tuesday in its annual summary of operations at 430 major airports.

There were no major shifts in the rankings, although New York's Kennedy International traded places with London's Heathrow Airport and was ranked fourth last year. Hartsfield Atlanta Interna-tional and Los Angeles Interna-tional remained second and

Bob Jones University lost its tax-nied tax exemptions because of foreign. exempt status in 1976 and was their racial policies may have a The s sued by the government for more difficult time staying open, sign of \$490,000 in back taxes. The according to an official of the Na-about 1 tional Christian Action Coalition, a Washington-based lobby for private Christian schools.

Robert D. Billings, the group's director of operations, said: "My guess would be that some schools will have to close as a result of this decision. It's definitely going to hurt, but what can we do? The Su-

preme Court has spoken." ■ Tax Credits Advance Earlier, Thomas B. Edsall of The Washington Post reported from

Washington: The Senate Finance Committee approved 11-7 a bill to give tuition tax credits to parents of children in private schools. The House has taken no action on such a bill.

The committee vote was a victory for Mr. Reagan, who cam-paigned in favor of mition tax credits in 1980.

For the poor who pay no taxes, the credit would be refundable, meaning the government would send the parent a check.

California **Bars Some** Foreign MDs

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Hundreds of foreign medical school graduates who are now seeking licenses to practice in California have received their education from schools that are "the source of fraudulent documents, contrived educational experiences, unethical practices and worthless diplomas," according to the state's Board of Medical Quali-

ty Assurance. Officials of the board, which licenses doctors, said Tuesday that they had turned down the applications of more than 200 graduates of one of those schools, CETEC University in the Dominican Republic, because of allegations that the school has misrepresented the educational experience of its students and routinely granted medi-cal degrees to some students who had never set foot on the Carib-

Last week, the board's division of licensing unanimously agreed to decertify the school, the first time it has taken such a step against a medical school, either domestic or

sign of a growing national concern about the education received in foreign medical schools, especially those that cater to Americans who have been denied admission to medical schools in the United

California is not the first state to refuse to recognize foreign medical

Three years ago, licensing offi-cials in Illinois decided to decertify three Caribbean medical schools, only to have their decision overturned by the courts. Whether illinois will finally go ahead and allow graduates of the schools to practice there is now being discussed by the state's Medical Examining Committee.

decertified only one medical school, that of the University of Yaoundé in Cameroon.

Some graduates of the schools under investigation have told the medical board staff that they had paid up to \$50,000 for their medi-

White House Said to Open Talks To Avert Showdown on Nicaragua

By Don Oberdoefer

hington Post Service ... WASHINGTON — The Reagan nistration has opened negotiations with House Democrats on a plan to avert a showdown on U.S.backed undercover operations in Nicaragua by permitting Congress to vote on the operations later this year, according to informed sourc-

The drive for a negotiated settlement of the executive legislative dispute over the anti-Sandinist forces was described Tuesday by a enior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative Lee H. Hamilton, as "in very early

Indiana, said he met Monday with Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders about the plan and was considering a written proposal declined to give any details and

SANTIAGO - Radio Coopera-

dependent radio station, was back nearly 10 years.

dered the lifting of the suspension neighborhoods. More than 350

tiva, Chile's most widely heard in-

on the air with news programs Tuesday after a suspension of 10

days imposed by the government.

President Augusto Pinochet or-

in what appeared to be a concilia-

tory gesture toward the opposition,

The administration plan, as re-ported by the sources, would re-authorized \$80 million in new aid quire President Ronald Reagan to to friendly states in the area for send Congress a new official "find- open activity to stop the flow of ing" that the secret operation is in the national interest and give the lawmakers 30 days to veto it by oint resolution of the two houses.

The proposal is similar in some respects to that adopted May 6 by he Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. That panel agreed to finance CIA covert operations in Nicaragua muil Sept. 30 but required that a new "presidential finding" be approved by the committee to carry on the operations after that.

stages of consideration."

In announcing uns comments stages of consideration."

Mr. Hamilton, a Democrat of action, the chairman, Barry Goldwater, a Republican of Arizona, water, a Republican of Arizona, and the chairman of Arizona, and the chairm

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence had voted a flat prohi-

were characteristically repressive. Police arrested thousands for iden-

tification in raids on workers

people were held for trial, and

charges were brought against 10 copper miner union leaders who called the day of protest. Radio

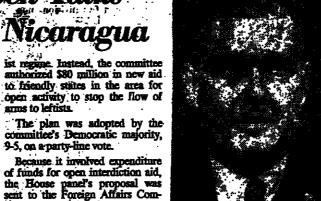
Chile Ends Suspension of Independent Radio Station

demonstrations against the military. ly inciting the disturbances by regime of General Pinochet that broadcasting live the sound of were the most open dissent here in women hanging kettles and motornearly 10 years.

The regime's initial reactions

But after attributing the demonstrations of Pussian plot to

Two persons were killed during Cooperativa was closed for alleged- return within news report covering their regime was a "curse on Chile."



Thomas O. Enders

Fascell, of Florida, a senior Demo-

Monday because of parliamentary objections by Republicans. Representative William S. Broomfield, of Michigan, the com-Jr., Democrat of Georgia, a senior member of the intelligence panel, said that for security reasons he fafiere is "some movement" toward vored permitting the intelligence committees of both houses to vote on a new presidential "finding" about such secret activity, rather

avoid. They included reports on an appeal by the mother of Victor Ro-drignez Celis, a student killed May

11, of a court order releasing two

detectives who had been charged

with shooting their pistols where the youth died.

It also covered the friction be-

tween Chile and France since

ister of external relations, said, as

Central America Policy Opposed in U.S. Poll By Barry Sussman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A sizable majority of Americans sees entanglement in the problems of Central America as a greater danger to the United States than the spread of communism there, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News

Most citizens polled, including many who are otherwise strong supporters of President Ronald Reagan, said they sharply opposed any increase in U.S. involvement in Central American struggles. For example, by a ratio of more than 3to-1, they opposed Mr. Reagan's proposed increase in military aid to El Salvador in its fight against left-

Although a majority accepted Mr. Reagan's argument that Central American problems "directly affect the security and well-being of our own people," only three of every 10 people polled said they believed the problems posed a senous threat to the United States. A broad consensus of more than

80 percent also accepted Mr. Reagan's view that a rebel victory in El Salvador could destabilize the region and that the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua were working and II percent offered no opinion. to accomplish that end. But, by a ratio of more than 2-to-1, those polled said they believed "poverty and the lack of human rights" were a greater cause of unrest in Central America than subversion.

By an even greater ratio, 6-to-1, the Americans polled said they opposed any secret attempt to over- frozen to death in December after ment, regardless of its support for Mount Everest, it was reported

currently considering whether to cut off covert Reagan administration aid to Nicaragnan insurgents trying to topple the government in Managua.

tical of declarations by Mr. Reagan and other officials that the admin istration has no intention of sending U.S. troops to El Salvador. While 46 percent said they believed such statements, 40 percent said they did not and 14 percent expressed no opinion.

By a ratio of more than 2-to-I those polled said they believed Mr. Reagan would seek to send troops to El Salvador if the government there cannot defeat the rebels. But they opposed such a move, even as a last resort, by almost a 6-1 ratio. The Post-ABC News survey of 1,501 people took place May 11 to

May 15. It asked: "Which would you say is a great er danger to the United States: the spread of communism in Central Ámerica because the U.S. doesn' do enough to stop it, or the U.S. becoming too entangled in internal Central American problems as a result of trying to stop the spread

ment, 34 percent said communism,

Diary Found on Everest

United Press Internation KATMANDU, Nepal — Sherpa uides found the diary, gloves and helmet of Yasuo Kato, a Japane mountain climber believed to have throw Nicaragua's leftist govern- making the first winter ascent of



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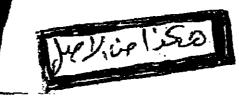
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Chemical Weapons?

The Reagan administration keeps plugging away to put the United States back in the business of making new chemical weapons, whose manufacture President Nixon renounced in his first term. This year it seeks \$48 million for 155mm binary chemical artillery shells and \$66 million for equipment and chemicals for Bigeye binary bombs. But its case for building these weapons gets no better and in some ways gets worse.

The basic case argues that the United States must modernize its chemical stockpile to meet the Soviet chemical threat in Europe. But why must a chemical threat be met with chemicals? Almost all Europeans react in revulsion against prospective use by either side. Fortunately, NATO has many other military means with which to deter and defend against a Soviet attack of whatever sort.

Meanwhile, events raise other considerations. The new binary weapons are bailed for their safety features. But last year the Pentagon discovered that the Bigeye bomb might explode in the plane en route to target, and it was forced to defer a request for production

chemicals pose to users is further illumined by accounts of the accident at a Soviet chemical facility in Sverdlovsk in 1979. About 1,000

and biological agents in Indochina and Afghanistan has given the West a powerful political argument. At the same time, such use has raised the requirement for solid verification measures at the long-running Geneva negotiations on destroying old chemical weapons and banning new ones. Few people expect early

But that is no good reason for America to resume production of weapons of dubious military value and heavy, negative political weight. Such weapons are not a big-ticket po-litical item like the MX, but there is a considerable bureaucratic investment in them. The burden is on Congress, especially the House, to ensure that the United States does not break the production moratorium it established 13 years ago to its bonor and profit.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pray for the Schools

near Washington last week was that humans would have to learn to work with computers. What gave this amiable message its special interest was that it came from a chrome and fiberglass machine named Robot Redford.

There was another kind of commencement message the next day, in South Orange, New Jersey: American education is in trouble, and federal money can't help. The speaker was Ronald Reagan. It might as well have been a robot. For the third time in three weeks he repeated the same message, as oblivious to contradiction and rebuttal as a tape cassette.

"The road to better education for all our people simply cannot be paved with more and more recycled tax dollars collected, redistributed and over-regulated by Washington bu-reaucrats," Mr. Reagan said at Seton Hall. That has been his response since he received the report of a commission expressing alarm about the decline in education.

Yes, he seems to say, education is in a sorry state. It declined during the years that federal aid to education was growing. Federal aid is, therefore, not helpful but harmful. Effective teforms do not involve money. To illustrate, encourage prayer in public schools. With that he cites the work of principals in the Bronx or kind of federal program, it would be more usein Austin. Texas. But he seems impervious to ful to encourage prayer for them. what those very principals have to say.

Frances Vazquez, the Bronx principal he re-fers to, agrees that some things don't take money. But then consider remedial math and reading; 16 of her teachers are paid with funds from a Great Society program for disadvan-taged children. "If we didn't have these teach-

ers, it would be devastating." Adan Salgado, the Texas principal, makes two points. Federal money is essential; without it, he could not have provided, among other things, a computer, Second, he praises federal desegregation requirements. These have brought white middle-class enrollment. His school would have remained "the doormat of the district" otherwise.

"We created the greatest public school system the world has ever seen, and then have let deteriorate," President Reagan says. "I think you can make a case that it began to deteriorate when the federal government started interfering in education."

Then what is his answer - for the federal government to stop interfering? Oh, no. Mr. Reagan wants a multibillion-dollar program, to give federal funds to parents who send their children to private schools. He also wants to

The New Leaders of China

The new generation at the top in China does

not yet have the experience, authority or range

of vision of the old guard, and no new Chou

En-lai or Deng Xiaoping has yet emerged. But the new men are characterized by pronounced

self-confidence and a big dose of Chinese na-

tionalism. Some of them seem to expect more

than the country is capable of performing, and

others may pay too little heed to past warnings that China should never try to become a su-

perpower. But they are all convinced that they

can modernize China in the foreseeable future

China continues to advertise its list of

grievances against the United States, and in

Peking the word is out that a reassessment of

policy toward Washington is under way.

There is no doubt that China's sensitivities

toward the United States have grown more acute since the Reagan administration took office. The Reagan administration has in fact

approved smaller arms sales to Taiwan than did the Carter administration, yet while Bei-

jing largely ignored the big arms deals of the late 1970s it has chosen to make a major issue

There is talk in Beijing of once again giving primacy to relations with Eastern Europe and

even of moving to restore closer ties with the Soviet Union. Some of the talk may be only a

political weapon to embarrass those who were

the strongest advocates of closer ties with the

United States and are now being accused of promising more than they could deliver. Some undoubtedly reflects the ideological inclina-

tions of those who were never comfortable

with those ties. Can the United States influ-

ence the course of Chinese decision-making on

this issue? Yes and no. Substantively, especially on Taiwan, what it can do is limited. Stylist-

ically, by speaking and acting with prudent

restraint, it should try harder to avoid giving

support to those in Peking who advocate tak-ing a harder line toward Washington.

WASHINGTON - Delving deeper into the secrets of the banking house of J.P. Morgan,

opportunity to buy stocks through the Morgan

firm at below market price. These revelations

were made after the Senate inquiry moved

from the cramped committee room, where the

first two sessions took place, to the more com-

modious Senate caucus chamber to accommo-

date a curious crowd. William Woodin, before

he was secretary of the Treasury, was among

the Morgan clients let in on stock purchases.

- The Los Angeles Times.

of the lesser deals of the early 1980s.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

and assure it of a decisive role in the world.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Job for Williamsburg

Many people, especially those who ought to know better, seem to regard the forthcoming economic summit at Williamsburg this weekend as a bit of a bore. The meeting could all cozy fireside chat ending in a banal. cuestion-begging statement from President Russin, announcing perhaps that the leaders are equally determined to encourage the recovery while remaining resolute against inflation, is one possible outcome. Another possibility is that the talk will slide away from contentious ecogomic matters and turn, for example, to defense, on which President Reagan and President Mitterrand talk the same language.

Any such result would be worse than unsatisfactory. The whole idea of an unstructured on is to leave room for some genuine political development, as a result of which the leaders can do something to harmonize their objectives and make fuller allowance for each other's problems. Only heads of government can produce this kind of change.

It may seem that little time need be wasted on the U.S. deficit, since it is universally tegarded as excessive. However, this agreement masks a wide gap in understanding across the oceans. American economic thinking, at the professional as well as the political lèvel, is still largely insular.

.. The Europeans have learned, through mem-bership of the EC and the EMS, that domestic economic policy must take account of what is happening among trading partners. The Americans (and to a large extent the Japanese) have yet to acquire this habit of thinking.

President Reagan must somehow be persuaded that although American business and consumers, who enjoy the benefit of tax deductibility, may find current dollar interest rates manageable, they threaten American interests in the outside world. They lead to overvaluation of the dollar, and so destroy jobs in U.S. industry. More threatening, perhaps, they impose an unmanageable debt service burden on many developing countries.

LONDON - The President of the French Re-

public received the heartiest of welcomes on

of color. Crowds of enthusiastic spectators lined every approach. London has seldom seen

so many of its people assemble to welcome a

foreign guest. King Edward and the Prince of

Wales awaited the arrival of President Fal-

lières at Victoria Station. In the evening, Presi-

dent Fallières was present at the dinner given

in his honor at Buckingham Palace. King Ed-

ward said, "The existence of the Franco-Brit-

ish Exhibition shows more than ever the en-

lente cordiale between our two countries."

PHILIP M. FOISTE

WALTER WELLS

SAMUEL ABT CARL GEWIRTZ

ROBERT K. McCABE

- The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR MAY 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Entente Cordiale on Show 1933: Senate Probe Lists Names

his arrival on a State visit to King Edward. the Senate banking subcommittee produced

Victoria Station and its vicinity were one mass of color. Crowds of enthusiastic spectators mer President Calvin Coolidge, Bernard lined every approach. London has seldom seen Baruch and 71 others, who were afforded an

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people were said to have died. Soviet or Soviet-sponsored use of chemical

results from those talks.

Much May Depend On Williamsburg

By Robert J. Samuelson

liamsburg this weekend will be dreadfully dull. Don't complain. Boredom can sometimes be virtuous.

The conventional judgment is that economic summits are cosmetic, although past meetings have occasionally produced modest agreements or bitter disputes. But at this summit, maintaining outward appearances the veneer of calm and collaboration - may be the greatest contribution the leaders can make.

Nothing is now more important than economic recovery, and part of any recovery is psychology. Optimism, like pessimism, tends to feed on itself. If the leaders do nothing to break the mood, they may have done something after all. The truth is that many of today's

global economic conflicts are not solvable without renewed growth. They are beyond political solution. And if recovery doesn't materialize, the damage to global economic rela-tions and the prospects of future growth may take years to repair. Burdened by large debts, many developing countries have been unable

to repay loans on time. Without a re-

covery, the handling of these debts becomes difficult, if not impossible.
Only by increased foreign exchange earnings — dollars, marks and other widely used currencies from higher exports can these counimport cuts that cripple their economies (they need imported raw materials and industrial goods) and erode their willingness to service the debts. Brazil and Mexico, for example,

have already achieved trade surpluses

WASHINGTON — Unless something surprising happens, the economic summit at Willess than in 1981. Brazil's estimated 1983 imports of \$17 billion would be \$6 billion less than in 1980.

But the debt burdens have not yet lightened, and the trade surpluses do not even cover interest on outstanding debt. The countries have borrowed more and increased their debt loads. By the end of 1983 Brazil's debt may approach \$90 billion, up from \$69 billion at the end of 1980. Mexico's debt is headed toward \$84 billion, up from \$51 billion.

If this piling of debt on top of debt looks unsustainable, it may be. Many economists believe that only a significant rescheduling, postponing princi-pal payments and lightening interest payments, will suffice. Some debts might have to be written down.

Resumed world economic growth offers the only possible escape. Economist William R. Cline of the Institute of International Economics has estimated that a 3-percent growth rate in the industrial world would ease debt pressures significantly. Export volumes are extremely sensitive to growth. By Mr. Cline's figures, every 1 percent of economic expanraises developing-country exports by 3 percent.

He may or may not be right. But even if a major rescheduling becomes unavoidable, it is clear that the negotiations would be much easier in an tries service their debts. Otherwise atmosphere in which expanding ex-the debt burden requires draconian ports improve the prospects of ultiports improve the prospects of ultimate repayment. And without growth, rescheduling may become superfluous: Some countries may uni-laterally declare a moratorium on

debt repayments.



which raises unemployment and re-duces living standards — assumes the ultimate restoration of normal trade and credit relations. If that prospect fades it is hard to imagine developing countries inflicting continued hard-ship on themselves simply to repay foreign bankers. So economic growth should dominate the Williamsburg summit. At risk is the fabric of inter-

national economic relations. On the one hand, debt defaults threaten to disrupt the global credit network that sustains trade; in 1982, developing countries absorbed 44 percent of world imports. On the other hand, large losses to banks could impair their ability to make some of the old magic. The austerity they now accept - the new domestic and foreign loans

needed for recovery. Similar logic applies to other global economic problems; protectionism, unemployment, mounting subsidies. Greater growth offers the clearest way of defusing tensions and containing self-defeating economic nationalism.

Hence the need for a calm summit to sustain the mood. The summits symbolize one of the great contemporary contradictions: Political pressures (mostly domestic) and economic realities (increasingly international) diverge. What once bridged this contradiction was economic growth, which benefited everyone. Maybe an amiable summit could help restore

About Interest Rates and a Good Recovery

PARIS — You might think that it is not a dangerous thing to know a little bit about interest rates, but the old warning against limited knowledge is confirmed by the present ac-ceptance of misconceptions about U.S. interest rates. Two clarifications: First, interest rates are not the primary reason why the dollar is strong against certain currencies; second, the current level of interest rates will not stifle the economic recovery now under way in the United States.

The dollar's strength has other reasons:

• Since the war the dollar has been the reserve currency of the world, held widely by cen-tral banks and institutions. The dollar has this status because of the strength of the U.S. economy and of its capital markets; the underlying values are there and one can deal in large amounts. Moreover, the United States is regarded by many as a safe haven from turmoil and the threat of the Soviet Union. Reserve status does not mean the dollar is immune to fluctuation. It does mean there is a presumption toward the dollar, provided the economy looks healthy and

prices are relatively stable.

• A comparison of inflation rates is the primary influence in exchange rates. If prices in one country are rising at 4 percent and in another at 12, common sense dictates that the currency losing its purchasing power three times faster than the other is mathematically going to lose value against the other in the exchange markets. Moreover, markets anticipate trends and the relative values of currencies are often established before the actual mathematics are achieved. Inflation has dropped in the United States from about 13 percent in 1980 to 4 percent in 1983. In countries where inflation has come down to comparable levels the dollar has stabilized with their currencies; where it has not.

the dollar continued to strengthen. · Any deficit in the merchandise balance of payments is normally covered by the flow of invisibles - interest, dividends, royalties, etc. Any

By Evan G. Galbraith The writer is U.S. ambassador to France.

remaining deficit is covered up by the capital account. The average annual inflow of foreign capital to U.S. credit markets in the last six years is about \$23 billion, regardless of interest rates. Estimates for 1983 are about the same. The total credit demand in the United States in 1983 of some \$500 billion (which includes \$200 billion from the federal delicit) will be covered by new savings of about \$575 billion and by advances from the government of around \$90 billion, unrecorded savings of \$50-75 billion, and \$25-35 billion of foreign inflow. Foreign capital is a minor factor in this credit supply.

U.S. interest rates differentiate between short

and long term. It is short-term rates which are earned by most foreign capital. Treasury bills and certificates of deposit yield between 8 and 9 percent. Assuming 4-percent U.S. inflation for 1983, the investor calculates a real return of 4-4.5 percent. The differential between these real yields and the real yields on yen, Swiss francs, Deutche marks and sterling obligations frequently held by foreigners is no longer decisive. The dollar is strong against some currencies such as the French franc largely for the reasons cited above, not because of high interest rates.

For the second misconception, the effect of interest rates on the economic recovery, we must look at the effect on both the producer and the consumer. Most producers are still borrowing largely at short-term rates (usually under bankguaranteed lines of credit which are granted for the medium term, i.e., one to 10 years), trying to decide when to go to the long-term bond market. Those who are waiting think long-term rates will come down. Present short-term cost for commercial paper is about 8.5 percent and bank loans may be around 9.5 percent. (Contrary to what is commonly thought, prime rate is not for most

prime customers.) Many corporations have am-ple cash arising from increased profits and tax relief. Some corporations have already gone to the bond market; others, taking advantage of the bull market, have issued new stock.

The question of money for most corporations is not whether it is too costly to make a profit; it is more a question of where it should come from. The cost of money affects profits, but its aftertax cost is not high in comparison with inflation.

Most American companies pay income taxes,
and interest is deductible. If a company has an incremental tax rate of 50 percent, then the effective interest cost is only about 4.5 percent for short-term money and 5.5 percent for long-term money. These after-tax costs are not enormous if in 1983 and 1984 inflation is 4 percent.

Housing is leading the recovery because of the accumulated demand and the availability of mortgage money at interest households can af-ford. Automobile manufacturers are offering customers financing at 9.9 percent (tax deductible) and consequently the prospect is good for an increase in sales. Consumer financing for less expensive items is high, at least 18-20 percent, but the customers tend to look mainly at the monthly financing charge. For example, 20 per-cent per annum on a \$500 television set is only \$4 per month more than financing at 10 percent. Consumer financing is available and the recent rise in retail sales reflects its acceptability.

We are well launched on a recovery and there are several reasons why it will endure. One is the accumulated demand. Another is stable prices; neither production nor consumption is apt to be disrupted by rising prices. Increased productivity and low utilization of plant so confirm. Pro-spective increases in GNP mean increased savings to meet new credit demands as business expands. In summary, America's large, growing capital market will keep interest costs from derailing a formidable recovery.

International Herald Tribune

The OAU After 20 Years: An Asset in Jeopardy

ONDON — African foreign min-isters will be busy in Addis Ababa in the days to come preparing a continental summit conference for June 6. The main isssue is the future

of the Organization of African Unity, founded 20 years ago this week. Its future was put in jeopardy when for the first time there was failure last year to obtain a quorum for an OAU summit conference. It happened twice in Tripoli, for what was to have been the 19th summit. Morocco and 17 supporters

refused to accept membership for the Polisario's Western Saharan govern-ment-in-exile. There was also discord over who should represent Chad, and hostility to Libya's Moamer Qadhali that led Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and others to refuse to attend in Tripoli. It was decided to move the summit to Addis Ababa, the birthplace and neadquarters of the OAU.

A quorum is now assured for the postponed 19th summit, but the OAU still faces the unresolved problems from Tripoli, and these need to be settled before the summit passes on to its 20th anniversary meeting.

Even before the Tripoli liasco there were signs that the the OAU was in serious trouble stemming from its failure to keep alive the sense of African oneness that was so strongly felt at the end of the colonial period. The OAU was itself born of dis-

unity. The newly independent states were still divided between former English-speaking and French-speak-ing colonies. Both groups were divided between conservatives and radicals. There was still a suspicious relationship between sub-Saharan Africa and the Islamic north.

No less serious was the basic division between those who stood for complete political unity - led by Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah, Guinea's President Ahmed Sekou Touré and Mali's President Modeibo Keita - and pragmatists who lavored an organization with much looser links. The latter group won, and on May 25, 1963, all the independent African states except South Africa and Morocco signed the OAU Charter in Addis Ababa.

Morocco declined to sign because

By Colin Legum This is the first of two articles that consider the achievements, failures and

prospects of the Organization of African Unity on its 20th anniversary. of its objection to the membership of tarily. Mr. Bourguiba and the grand Mauritania, over which the kingdom

claimed sovereignty as it does now over Western Sahara. But the Moroccans soon dropped their opposition and signed the charter. It was an emotional moment in history. Presiding was the aged Em-peror Haile Selassie, who had ended Ethiopia's long period of aloofness from the rest of the continent and

ioined the new wave of pan-Africanism. The Algerian leader Ahmed Ben Bella, fresh from a long period in prison, brought the meeting to a height of enthusiasm when he ex-claimed: "Let us all agree to die a little, or even completely, so that the peoples still under colonial domination may be freed, and African unity may not be a vain word." Mr. Nkrumah, the pioneer of the

modern phase of pan-Africanism agreed for the time being to drop his demand for a politically unified Africa. That was the beginning of the end of the suspicious relationship be-tween black African leaders and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, who was then at the height of his effort to establish himself as the center of Arab, Islamic and African leadership - rather as Col. Qadhafi would like to do today.

It was a time of coming together for the new radicals - Mr. Nkrumah, Mr. Ben Bella, Milton Obote of Uganda, Mr. Sekou Touré - with such moderates or conservatives as Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Léopold Senghor of Senegal, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, the amiable but crafty Philibert Tsiranana of Madagascar, King Hassan of Morocco, Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa of Nigeria and Habib

Bourguiba of Tunisia. Most of those early pioneers are dead or have been deposed. Mr. Ben Bella lives in exile in France, the country which had imprisoned him. The poet-statesman Senghor has set a precedent by becoming the first African leader to surrender power volun-

old man of French-speaking Africa, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, are among the few veterans still in office. King Hassan has developed from a playboy princeling to an illustrious suc-cessor to his father, Mohammed V.

Dr. Obote of Uganda lost his presidency for nine years before regaining it. Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, now one of the most infuential figures among pan-Africanists, was still a young man on the sidelines of the 1963 meeting, since his country was not yet independent.
The OAU members committed

spect each other's equality; not to in-terfere in internal affairs; to respect the borders of each state; to settle disputes peacefully through negotiation or mediation; to condemn unreservedly all forms of political assassination, as well as subversive activities by neighboring or other states; to dedicate themselves to the emancipation of all African territories; and to observe nonalignment

These aspirations have been important in guiding relations among African governments. Yet only two have been more or less faithfully observed: respect for the integrity of the borders inherited at independence, and support for the liberation of nonindependent territories.

. International Herald Tribune.

The Anglo Will Have To Adjust By Flora Lewis UCSON, Arizona — Mexico's

economic tailspin has brought a spate of distress on the U.S. side, where people have become heavily dependent on border-crossing busness. But this is the Sun Belt, and basically there is a good deal of optimism for an expansive future. Criticism is directed much more at-

Washington, for what one official called "less than benign neglect" of southern relations, than at Mexico for past mismanagement. Luis Gutierrez, head of economic

development for Tucson, put it bhmtly: "The U.S. dillydallied too damned long." In southern Arizona and New Mexico people tend to shrug off Washington's warnings of communism surging up from Central America and propelling a tidal wave of migrants into the United States.

Complaints from liberals and con-servatives alike are that the United States is not doing more to help Mexico develop so that the whole region can benefit. There is a remarkable sense of interdependence and enthusiasm for cooperative ventures on both sides of the border. There are examples of local diplomacy that could teach Foggy Bottom a lesson. Cuban exiles in Miami may have

cheered President Reagan's nostalgia for the "big stick" part of Teddy Roosevelt's forays into Latin America. In this part of the Southwest, there is instead a sense of neighborhood munial interest more remini-scent of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Gov. Tony Anaya of New Mexico, who likes to call himself the highest elected Hispanic in the United

States, is trying to launch a national "Hispanic force" both for ethnic advancement and to help improve relations with people to the south. Mr. Anaya, 42, is a Democrat. He says that at this stage the movement is being organized as a partisan pressoring organized as partisan pres-soring group. Originally the idea was for a general coalition of Spanish-speakers. Now the Democratic presi-dential candidate in 1984 has been

perceived as the key pressure point. Nobody knows for sure how many eligible voters there are in the country out of 14.6 million Hispanics reg-istered in the 1980 census, which in-troduced the category for the first time. Another 5 million or more are

estimated to be here illegally.

Mr. Anaya says only 3.5 million are now on the voting rolls. His goal is to bring that up to 5 million before the presidential election, and then to offer support to the Democrats in re-

turn for a piedge of appointments and a voice in policy formulation. "We don't want just someone named to take care of Hispanic affairs, as they wouldn't name an Anglo to look after Anglo affairs" the soft-spoken governor said in Santa whole national debate, the budget, MX, foreign policy, so on."

Hispanics becoming the largest mi-nority by the end of the century, outnumbering blacks. Wags say signs in shops in the Southwest will say "Eng-lish spoken here." The controversial issue of assimilation or cultural separatism is treated with depth and the current issue of Esquire.

within the main groups: Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Cuban-Americans. That will be a barrier to Mr. Anaya's ambition for an effective voting bloc. But it is already clear that Hispanic politics has arrived on the scene, and that U.S. foreign policy will be affected

promote a larger consensus on the approach to Latin America in this growing part of the country. People are uneasy about the new immigra-tion bill, of two minds about its effect more than clearly for or against.

Amnesty provisions for illegal immigrants are welcome, although there is worry about how they will be ap-plied. Hispanic and Anglo employ-ers, who will be liable to fines and jail terms for hiring illegals, share concern about the effects. A new law may reduce exploitation but buttress discrimination. They do not find it hard to agree that more opportunity in Mexico would be a better solution for both sides, and bring more trade. A lobby is emerging that will affect not only the texture of life in the United States but its relations with

the world. It is encouraging in regional terms. Europe can beware.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reagan and Education

Says" (1HT, May 11);

In the last few weeks we have seen many articles on the quality of education in the United States and how it has declined substantially in the president of the United States? last few decades. It is not hard to see the source of the problem when one reads that Ronald Reagan sees only two "areas as appropriate for an in-creased federal role; national security

has left out the important issue of government aid to education. If the American people were able to obtain a better education, has been B film actors from Hollywood would never be able to make it to the top of any political heap.

page photograph (IHT; May 20) of Ronald Reagan pretending to be an equal oranger indicates that he has now complied with that advice. A question suggests itself: For how long are Americans and the world at large supposed to suffer this kind of HERMANN NICKL

Würzburg, West Germany.

Lewis and France

Regarding "The French Passion for 'Fou' Jerry Lewis" (IHT, May 18): Hats off to Greg MacArthur. To link the opening of "the most exten-sive retrospective" of Edouard Manet with "the world premiere of Jerry Lewis's latest film comedy" as "two major cultural events" is a master-

American backers of Lewis's penultimate Stateside flop opened it in France, thus assuring themselves of the only unqualifiedly receptive audi-

put out to grass.

learn to know themselves. The fronttainment is somehow demeaning. Hence the need for such reviews as "The beauty of this film is torn from misery" (Cahiers du Cinéma) or "Lewis has again provoked the Apocalypse" (L'Express). If Lewis can make the French

laugh a generation after Americans have turned to somewhat less juvenile comedy, more power to him, but why, oh why can't they accept the source of their pleasure for what it is — burlesque?

JAMES PRICE. Gstaad, Switzerland.

The Middle Pays

Regarding "Watergate Burglar Is Pardoned but Hunt, Magruder Are

Rejected" (IHT, May 16): It seems that the ones at the bottom and the one at the top have all got away with it. It's the ones in the middle who are unpardonable. The lesson of Watergate is that if you want to be a crook, either be a small one and get lost in the crowd, or be a.

11111

Demographic projections show

perception by Thomas B. Morgan in There are divisions among and

Economic and social reasons also

Regarding "U.S. Social Programs of 1960s Destroyed Economy, Reagan

and crime prevention." I find it demoralizing that the leader of my country believes that the only federal liaison worth forming with the American citizen is one which is carried out by either the police or the military. It is easy to see why Mr. Reagan

JANET LEE WILKINSON.

Geneva. Socrates taught his students to . In France, however, mere enter-

piece of mony. With elementary cunning, the

ence in the world, Lewis fans in the United States having long since been Society abhors a moderate.

NORMAN SANDERS.

Ipswich, England

Man Seciali

U.S. Campus Split By Tie to Scholars At Hoover Center

By Wallace Turner New York Times Service Stanford University campus here has been gripped for a month by a dispute between some faculty members and students on one side and, on the other, research scholars associated with the Hoover Institu-

tion on War, Revolution and

The Hoover, as it is known here. has blossomed proudly as President Ronald Reagan has named some of its fellows to high government jobs. Mr. Reagan, in the semi-independent institution's most recent annual report, is quot-ed as saying, "You built the know-ledge base that made the changes now taking place in Washington

Liberal faculty members at Stan-ford are offended by the reputation of the Hoover Institution as a politically conservative center for research on social and economic issues. It has become nationally known as a font of conservative thought, serving the Reagan presidency as the Brookings Institution, a liberal think tank, served the Kennedy administration.

This has roused what liberals at Stanford say is their concern for academic independence and integrity, but what several Hoover fellows retort is the liberals' "greed,

envy and partisanship."
In mid-April, John Manley, a political science professor, and Ronald Rebholz, an English professor, circulated petitions that called for Stanford's trustees to start an "immediate inquiry on the relationship between the Hoover Institution and Stanford." Mr. Manley said Friday that 84 of 1,100 faculty members signed it. Supporters also say 1,500 students have signed the petition. The issue is scheduled for discus-

sion by the faculty at a meeting

1895 graduate of Stanford's first founded the institution in PALO ALTO, California - The 1919. It was a research center specializing in foreign affairs until 1959 when Hoover, then 85, selected W. Glenn Campbell as director. with Stanford's approval.

Mr. Campbell had been research

director for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and for the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. He moved the institution into domestic policy research, and greatly increased its endow-ment, which Stanford manages. The institution's budget is \$8.4

million, of which Stanford contributes \$2.7 million to finance the Hoover Library. Support for re-search fellows, the Hoover Press and other operations is from endownent income and unrestricted gifts. The institution has expanded into two new buildings, one of which was built with federal funds appropriated in 1975.

Mr. Campbell is chairman of the board of regents of the University of California, which includes the Berkeley campus, Stanford's archival. He was named to the board by Ronald Reagan, then governor of California, in March 1968. Since becoming president 1968. Since becoming president, Mr. Reagan has appointed Mr. Campbell chairman of the Intelligence Oversight Board and to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Among the 29 other people with Hoover Institution ties appointed by Mr. Reagan have been Martin Anderson, former policy develop-ment assistant; Richard V. Allen, the former national security adviser, and Philip C. Habib, spe-cial envoy to the Middle East.

The president and trustees of Stanford review the Hoover's senior fellow appointments, several of whom also teach at Stanford. Liberals at Stanford have grown unon by the faculty at a meeting easy over these arrangements, saying they threaten the school's non-partisan reputation.



An East German guard helps Heinz Barth into the dock Wednesday in Berlin.

Former SS Officer Tried in East Berlin

accused of taking part in the massacre of about charges against Mr. Barth. No plea was entered at 600 civilians in occupied France opened before the beginning of the trial

Western reporters in an Fact Country of the trial Western reporters in an East German court

Prosecutors have charged Heinz Barth, 62, with war crimes and crimes against humanity for reprisals against civilians in France and Czechoslovakia during World War II. He was sentenced to death in absentia by a French military court in

Western journalists were invited to attend the trial, a highly unusual move in this tightly run Communist country. The authorities distributed statements saying East Germany had tried 12,858 persons suspected of war crimes between 1945 and 1983.

The defendant limped into the courtroom and was allowed to sit down during questioning, which centered on his prewar role in the Nazi Party. As journalists crowded into the public galleries,

Mr. Busse said the court would also determine how Mr. Barth was able to live in East Germany, undetected by authorities, until his arrest.

The former SS officer lived in his home village of Gransee, north of East Berlin, until taken into custody by police after his arrest.

Prosecutors said he was a platoon leader of the SS Der Führer tank regiment, which murdered 642 residents of Oradour-sur-Glane, France, in 1944. Among those killed in the massacre were 203 children and 241 women.

The indictment said Mr. Barth personally shot at least 20 men.

Prosecutors also said the defendant was suspected of having taken part in the slayings of 92 Czechoslovaks in 1942.

Former Army Officer Urges U.S. Not to Abandon Afghan Rebels

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Andrew Eiva did not want the Mujahidin guerrillas fighting Soviet troops in Afghanistan to suffer the same fate as the friends and relatives of his parents in Lithuania after World War II. To him, that meant only enough U.S. covert support for "freedom lighters" to satisfy American political concerns, only enough for the liberation movement to die slowly, and in the end, not even that.

So, three years ago, Mr. Eiva gave up his commission in the U.S. Army and went off to Afghanistan and elsewhere to train guerrillas. He was jailed by the Pakistanis for meddling, and is under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for possible violation of the Neutrality Act.

In the meantime, he wrote a Sen-ate resolution introduced by Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, calling for more aid to the Afghan rebels.

The resolution has been co-sponsored by 99 senators, all but Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, who demurred on the ground that it promised more than the United States would deliver and won!d !ad only to dashed hopes for the Afghans.

Even though he knows President Ronald Reagan has ordered an in-crease in the quantity and quality of aid to the guerrillas, Mr. Eva, a former army captain, said he has been out in the field with them and

does not see the results. "What I saw," he said, "was anti-tank mines without fuses, demolition equipment with parts that don't match, mortars of poor accuracy and range with rounds that are mostly duds, and shoulderaren't effective."

He also contends that Pakistan is diverting a good deal of the best equipment and arms for itself, a point one U.S. intelligence official

Last week Mr. Eiva opened a one-room office in Alexandria, Virginia, for the organization he calls American-Afghan Action. Paul Weyrich, head of Coalition for America, a conservative lobbying group, gave Mr. Eiva \$2,000 to open the office, with a commi

Mr. Eiva counts the score of ocrats and opposed the slide U.S. support for liberation move-toward dictatorship in Lithuania." ments since World War II "as 0 to 12. with Afehanistan as lucky 13." The other such ventures supported ence," something that was lost and then dropped by Washington when Soviet troo he lists as Lithuania, Albania, the country in 1940. when Soviet troops occupied the Ukraine, Poland, Tibet, China, Cuba, Kurdistan twice, Angola, the

Hmong tribe in Laos and Sumatra. The one that fires his imagination most is Lithuania. His grandfather, General Kazimieras Ladyga, fought the Russian revolutionaries at the end of World War I and was chief of staff of the armed forces of independent Lithuania

from 1925 to 1927. "He left the service," Mr. Eiva said, "because he and my grand-mother were prominent social dem-

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"Their main objective," he add-ed, "was Lithuanian independ-

Mr. Eiva, who was born in a refugee camp in Bonn in 1948, was reared on stories about Lithuanian resistance, American support and; finally, abandonment.

Afghan Fighting Reported
The U.S. State Department says Soviet military actions continue. against civilian areas in Afghanistan despite reports of a truce with Afghan rebels. United Press International reported Wednesday from

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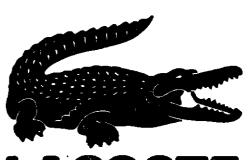
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LACOSTE

Steel Fights to Bolster Sagging Alliance in U.K. Election

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service
MARPLE, England — It was not a good weekend for the new alli-ance of the Liberals and the Social Democrats, the "third force" that only a year ago seemed on the verge of fulfilling its bold pledge to "break the mold" of British poli-

Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic leader, had more or less wasted an hour of network television time, allowing himself to be forced constantly onto the defensive by a tough interviewer. Three polls had shown the alliance running a weak third behind the Conservatives and Labor, and a fourth poll had suggested that all 29 Social Democratic members of Parliament, including Mr. Jenkins, were in danger of losing their seats in the general election June 9. But David Steel does not

discourage easily. A slight, boyishlooking Scot, he still has about him something of the earnest air of the Presbyterian manse in which he grew up, even after 20 years in politics. Mr. Steel, 45, who leads the Liberal Party and is chairman of the alliance campaign, is also the most popular of the four alliance leaders, according to the polls.

He exuded optimism as he sped from one constituency to another on a recent day. From I1 A.M. until not too long before midnight,
"David Steel's Battlebus" — so "David Steel's Battlebus" — so
identified by Day-Glo signs in Liband his colleagues have given up
and orange — made the circuit of any hopes of winning the election alliance targets in the Manchester outright. What he is trying to do and Liverpool metropolitan areas, now is convince those who fear a

ROME -- Italy's Socialist Party



David Steel, left, and Roy Jenkins, last fall.

Italian Socialists Bar Ties With Communists

He knows what he has to do: He Commons with a huge Tory major-must convince people that a vote ity that they would be well-advised for the alliance is not a wasted vote, which will not be easy unless force Prime Minister Margaret when he arrived at a seaside golf the polls improve. He said that he links by helicopter from London, expects them to do so by the end of

nightist rampage by a House of

Bank from 1963 to 1973, Monday

Norman W. Bally, 70, a partici-

tors to recognize the United Auto

Workers union, Monday in Grand

Sidney Box, 76, a British movie

producer and author who won an

Blanc, Michigan.

to give the alliance enough seats to

us against Thatcherism. led Mr. Steel is "Equally, some thoughtful Conpoor planning."

servatives are worried about the consequences of a runaway Thatcher victory next month."

by one million, to 25 million, in the next two years.

Mr. Steel knows that his greatest advantage during the campaign is unaccustomed publicity. The telethe alliance almost as much predoing the same.

So he tries hard, far harder than on the west side of Manchester, only one Labor M.P. and holds the book up to show David I loud Gazara. "We live in two wor vid Lloyd George's signature on an earlier page. He dashes into a Conservative, one northern, poor dance school and squats down to and Labor. We cannot permit that talk to young women sprawled on to continue much longer."

Thatcher into a coalition.

But sometimes things go hope—
The unacceptability of the Labor Party, with its extremist manifesto, is coming home to many peoThe unacceptability of the Labor Party, with its extremist manifesto, is coming home to many peoThe unacceptability of the Labor Party, with its extremist manifesto, is coming home to many peoThe unacceptability of the Labor Party in the season of the labor Party in the labor Party ple," he told a crowd in Marple, on the southeastern fringe of Man alliance in 1981. Mrs. Williams, chester, "So Labor cannot protect us against Thatcherism.

His speech never took place; the supermarket that was to have provided a crowd had not yet opened He presents his party as the par- for business. Desperately improvisty of moderation on the key issue ing, he lifted the hatch in the bus's of unemployment, neither "shruggof unemployment, neither "shrugging our shoulders in despair" like
town while he stood and waved
the Conservatives nor "proposing
to spend enormous sums of money
the way Labor is." The party
were deserted and a high-tension
makes no promises that it could restore full employment, Mr. Steel
said at Southport, north of Liverpool; it promises only to spend
enough to reduce unemployment said later, when she had left, that the Social Democrats had a lot to learn about organizing things. As the bus rolled toward Man-

chester, Mr. Steel relaxed for a moment. He said the alliance vision networks have agreed to give represented the best hope of reuniting a nation that he described as election air time as the two big par-increasingly polarized. Figures sup-ties, and most newspapers are plied by the House of Commons library, he added, showed that in the 100 constituencies with the highest Michael Foot, the Labor leader, to unemployment there were only two give the cameras something differgive the cameras something differ. Tory members of Parliament, and ent. He signs an autograph in the 100 constituencies with the Worsley, a suburban constituency lowest memployment there was

"We live in two worlds," he said "one southern, prosperous and

BELFAST - A landmine exploded early Wednesday near the border with Ireland, injuring two. police officers in an armored patrol

It was the second attack in les than 24 hours believed to have been organized by the Irish Republican Army. A car bomb exploded Tuesday near a heavily fortified police station in Andersonstown injuring 15 people.

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elections next month. The rejection came in an editori-The declaration ended weeks of all widely attributed to the party Harvey Gaylord, 78, Ex-President

ruled ont Wednesday the possibili-ty of forming a coalition govern-ment with the Communists after erument of Amintore Fanfani.

Of Bell Aerospace Corp., Is Dead NEW YORK - Harvey Gay in Washington. lord, 78, who had been president of the Bell Aerospace Corp. and an executive vice president of Textron inc., died Friday in New London,

Mr. Gaylord joined Bell in 1941 and in 1959 was elected president. He then was named president of Bell Aerospace when it became a Oscar for the best original screen—conditions simply do not exist for wholly owned subsidiary of Texplay for "The Seventh Veil" in such an alternative in the form it tron. He was named executive vice 1946, Wednesday in Perth, Austrahas been proposed by the Communications. president of Textron in 1965.

He was born in Suffaig. New York, and was graduated from Princeton in 1927. He was a direc-tor of the American Helicopter Sotor of the American Helicopter So-ciety and the National Security in-dustrial Association and security of the Army Scientific Advisory

deriche fin

Dr. Edward Tolstoi, 86, a special Person at Cornell Medical College Sunday to New York ist in diabetes and an associ Sendiny in New York

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30 bis, Rue de Paradis 75010 PARIS thre the archway) Tel.: 770-64-30. Finest Crystal since 1764 in Paris_ visit our Museum and Shaw Open Monday Friday, 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. Saturday 10, 1230 a.m., 1,45 - 8 p.m. to in selected stores near your home Catalogue available on request

speculation over the party's inten-tions since it forced elections last newspaper Avanti. leader, Bettino Craxi, in the party Since the idea was first floated in

March by the party secretary, Enrico Beringuer, the Communists have repeatedly called on the Socialists to form a leftist alliance to ead domination of Italian politics by the Christian Democrats. The Communists are the second

cial Democrats. They collected torate, more than 30 percent of the vote in The the 1979 general election but have not held power for 36 years. Mr. Craxi reacted coolly to Mr. pant in sit-down strikes in 1936 Berlinguer's mitial proposal, but a and 1937 that fosced General Mo-recent meeting lasting several

hours between the two leaders

The editorial said, "The political

and elections called this month, the Socialists have avoided committing themselves to renewing a govern-ment coalition with the Christian Christian Democratic leaders

vote, of ambiguity and have argued biggest party in Italy after the So- that they are misleading the elec-The accusations reached a new pitch last week when Francesco de Martino, a former leader of the Socialist Party, said he would run for the senate in Naples as a joint can-

have accused the Socialists, who

command about 10 percent of the

didate with the Communists. Political commentators said the fueled speculation that the two par- possibility that the accusations ties were moving closer after years might cost the Socialists some support may have led them to decide to give a clearer indication of their



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Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — "Sputnik
fear" is book

W fear" is back, caused not by a Soviet satellite, but a Japanese and Western European challenge to U.S. domination of science. American science as a whole still

leads the world, according to interviews with two dozen leading scientists in various fields. However, U.S. research in a few fields is now plainly behind the work of other nations, they said, and it is slipping in other fields where this nation still has an edge. Items:

 The number of doctorates granted in science and engineering



development plunged 17 percent as disaster." Europeans increased their spending dramatically.

 More than one in five doctoral degrees in science and engineering now go to foreign citizens. In some fields, the figures are much higher: In 1981, foreigners got 52 percent of all U.S. doctorates in engineering, 38 percent in agriculture and 31 percent in computing.

 Scientists say that some of the most significant cutbacks in federal best students, aid for good laboratory equipment in universities. So few science and math teachers now come out of college that one-third of the nation's high school students are taught science

by unqualified teachers.

• At some universities, the quality of students going into science has dropped, and nonscience students are "simply illiterate" in math and science, as the astrono-mer Geoffrey Burbidge put it.

If U.S. primacy in science slips much more, scientists say, the best many university faboratories. U.S. scientists may begin to desert their laboratories and go abroad, just as many Europeans came to the United States beginning five

decades ago.

For the first time in years, however, scientists say they are opti-mistic. The Reagan administration increased the budget this year for the National Science Foundation. the major source of federal funds for pure research.

whose staff was cut last year from 340 to 260 people.

a percentage of gross national Scientists are confident that the product between 1968 and 1980, United States will continue domi-Scientists are confident that the This is how the interviewed scientists assess their fields: while the Japanese and Western nating the annual Nobel Prize awards for a while, but they expressed worry about the erosion of basic research.

Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University, touched on one recurring fear of scientists.

The genius of American science is the relation between research and training," he said. "Here, re-search takes place where the ap-prentices are." That means that young researchers are able to work financing were in the most import-ant areas — fellowships for the tists. In other countries every detail of a young scientist's research is determined by his superiors.

> Over the years, Dr. Kennedy lears, the American system has been greatly damaged. Even with funds for science beginning to rise. the number of students on graduate fellowships is low.

Arthur Schawlow, a laser physicist who has won the Nobel Prize, said another danger is the outdated and dilapidated equipment in

The quality of students also concerns scientists. Researchers at the "elite" universities say their best graduate students are still very good. But below the very top, there is trouble.

For example, the University of Maryland physics department is re-garded as excellent. Yet Edward Redish, the department chairman, have a large basic research estabsaid. "We have a serious problem of inheriting students who are poorly trained; at the same time we remedial courses. I have had students in pre-med who couldn't cal-"The prospects at the moment culate the volume of a cube or do nies fail to take advantage of it. look good," he said. "But these fractions. Even on the graduate. He attributed industry's incre

has dropped about 9 percent since the peak year of 1973.

• U.S. spending on research and development plunged 17 percent at development plunged 17 percent at a spike, forget it. That will mean development plunged 17 percent at a spike forget it. That will mean development plunged 17 percent at a spike forget it. That will mean development plunged 17 percent at a spike forget it. That will mean development plunged 17 percent since plunged 18 percent since perce In Space varies from discipline to discipline.

> PHYSICS: "For a considerable period after World War II, we set the style for the world," said D. Allan Bromley, a nuclear physicist at Yale. "We certainly no longer do."

Leon Ledermann, director of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Chicago, said the Western Europeans have nearly the same population and gross national product as the United States but for some years have spent twice as much as the United States annually on high-energy physics work to dis cover the most basic elements of matter. In high-energy physics, Americans have lost their lead to

the Europeans, he said. COMPUTING: Edward Feigenbaum, a Stanford University pro-fessor and pioneer in machine inelligence, recently said that the United States will be "betting the future of the entire information processing industry" if it does not counter Japan's 10-year, \$850-miltion crash plan to capture the world lead in the coming fifth

generation of computers.

CHEMISTRY, BIOLOGY:
"We are far ahead of the Europeans and Japanese in molecular biology," said Phillip Sharp, a mo-lecular biologist at MIT and a consultant to Biogen, a biotechnology corporation. "But we are not ahead in applying that research for practi-

Howard E. Simmons, director of central research and development for E.I. du Pont de Nemours & would have said things look very have reduced budgets. More and for E.I. du Pont de Nemours & bleak," said Dr. Burbidge, director more of the class time in physics Co., said that in chemistry and biology the "American universities" are as strong as they ever have been." But he added that compa-

He attributed industry's increasing hardening of the arteries to many factors, including the rise and eventual dominance of "marketing people" over researchers, of conservatism over risk-taking. By rected by the World Space Founcontrast, the Japanese "see an exciting technology and go create a based in Pasadena, California.

market," he said.

based in Pasadena, California.

Engineers in Czechoslovakia

YOU DON'T THINK I'VE

GIVEN UP MY BLANKET,

The greater the sail surface and proximity to the sun, the greater the reflectivity pressure or energy thrust. At best, the thrust developed by a solar sail is so small as to generated by a surcessful demonscience and exploration, seem insignificant. But unlike fuel-stration flight would be according. One of the believers, Chaumoes

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YOUR STORIES TO ...

Gliding Through Space, Pushed by the Sun By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service THERE ships of a future day may sail there is no air smacking of salt. There is no air at all. But a "breeze" does blow, a gentle force. Imperceptible though it may seem, nothing to flutter the pennant on a tall mast, this force may someday send ships scudding through interplanetary space.

The force is the light of the sun sunbeams and nothing more. Photons of sunlight have no mass but they do have momentum. They exert a pervasive pressure that can vacuum of space. Square sails like huge kites or long crisscrossed sails could be spread out hundreds of feet, miles perhaps, to deflect the light as if it were wind. The force of sunlight beating on the thin plastic sails should be enough to carry ships out to the moon, to asteroids and comets, to the distant planets.

Solar sailing may be only a con-cept to build a dream on, something for another century. No goverament deems it worthy of financial support. But a growing number of enthusiasts, many of them engineers, are seeking to put the dream to flight in two or three years. They believe in solar sailing enough to raise money from private sources and invest their own time and talent, setting up a veritable cottage industry to develop models and prototypes of sailing rigs with which to test the dream.

THEIR efforts in the United States have reached the point, they say, where they are almost ready to send a small sailing craft out 1,000 miles to check out the concept. If the square sail is unfurled properly and passes performance tests, the craft might then be directed toward a swing around the moon, a leisurely voyage of more than two years. Work on this venture is being didation, a nonprofit corporation

Engineers in Czechoslovakia are also doing theoretical studies and building model sails to study the dynamics of such craft. Similar efforts in France have emboldened engineers there to challenge the world to an unmanned race of solar sailing craft to the moon.

124,000 miles an hour.

limited chemical propulsion systems, the sail would be providing strong that the naysayers will be thrust constantly throughout the suppressed in favor of the trip, for years on end, gathering vederamers." Dr. Friedman is execu-

locity until a fairly small craft tive director of the Planetary Soci-might attain speeds of up to ery a public-membership organiza-The believers hope that interest to stimulate support for planetary

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YOU THINK I HAVE

NO WILLPOWER!

tion based in Pasadena that seeks

Uphoff of NASA's Jet Propulsion the rationale in support of solar sailing, Low-cost transportation, he notes, is essential for the development of any new frontier. Accordingly, Mr. Uphoff says, ships that sail by the energy from sunlight—the one plentiful "fuel" in interplanetary space - should provide a relatively low-cost means for long-duration voyages of explora-tion and, ultimately, the hauling of cargoes between extraterrestrial

The fundamental principle of solar sailing was predicted by James Clerk Maxwell in the 19th century. According to his theory of electromagnetism, if light was indeed a form of electromagnetic radiation. it should exert a force on anything from which it was reflected. Einstein later theorized that although photons, the elemental bundles of light, had no mass, energy was equivalent to mass and thus an object like a photon could have energy and momentum without baving

Seizing on this, two Soviet visionaries of space flight, Konstan², tin Tsiołkovsky and Fridrikh. Tsander, published in the 1920s the first known descriptions of how the photon energy of the sun could move a reflecting sail in space. A 1951 article in Astounding Science Fiction Magazine, entitled "Clipper Ships of Space," advanced the idea of a 100-ton space, ship, a "light-jammer," powered by a three-mile sail. The first technical discussion of solar sailing in an American scientific journal came in 1958 when Richard L. Garwin, a physicist at IBM and Columbia University, wrote of it as "a practi-cal method of propulsion within the solar system

A study by the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio. found solar sailing to be feasible, and this led to further analysis by the middle 1970s. Engineers there investigated possible missions to rendezvous with Halley's comet when it passes nearby in 1985-86.

No one bought the idea of a so-lar sail for a Halley's comet flight, and eventually the United States dropped the whole comet excursion because of the budgetary

DR FRIEDMAN, who had headed the study at the Jet Propul-sion Laboratory, and Robert L. Staehle, an engineer on the team, never abandoned the idea. Dr. Friedman left the laboratory to direct the Planetary Society, Mr. Stachle, who still works at the laboratory, and some friends established the World Space Foundation to give private citizens a chance to support and participate in space

exploration."
Mr. Staehle said that the foundation has held preliminary talks with NASA and the European Space Agency to arrange passage for the test sail on a space shuttle flight or Europe's Ariane rocket. The sailing craft would have to be boosted up at least 1,000 miles to get away from the drag of atmospheric gases

from the earth.

At that altitude, the light stainless-steel spars and stays, rolled up inside the spacecraft like a car-penter's rule, would be paid out slowly, unfurling the accordion-folded sail until it was stretched full and wrinkle-free.

By now, the foundation has spent more than \$100,000 on solar sailing, part of it from a grant by the Charles A. Lindbergh Fund. Mr. Staehle estimates that the dem-onstration flight would cost from \$2 million to \$12 million, depending on how much of the materials and launching services are donat-

if the test goes well, Mr. Staeble said, the foundation hopes to get the government interested in grander ventures.



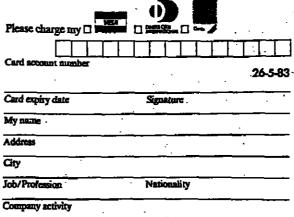
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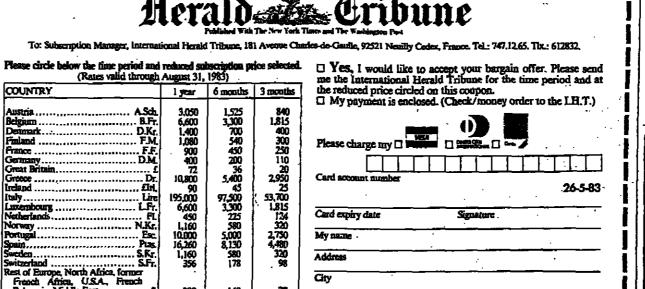
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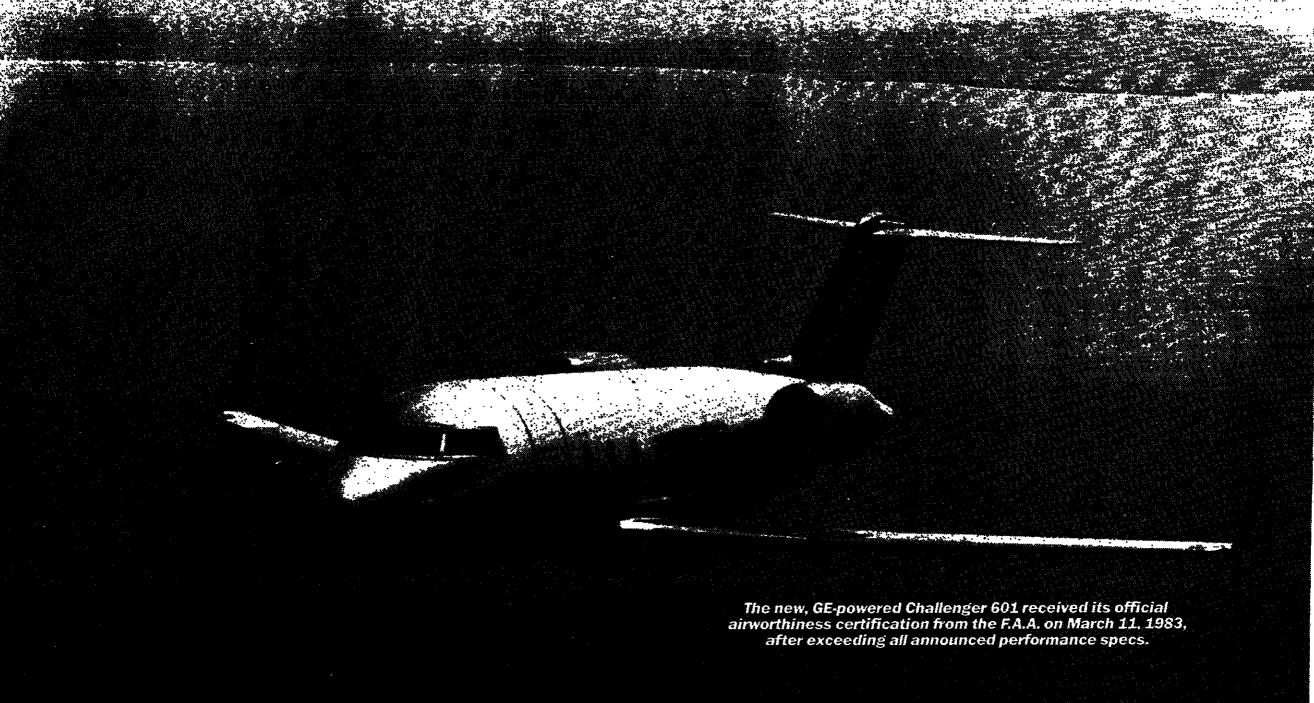
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Or from Washington to Stockholm
non-stop.

Or from Toronto to Frankfurt non-stop. To find out more about the historically imperative Challenger 601, the man to speak to is Mr. James B. Taylor, President of Canadair Inc.

His telephone number is (203) 226-1581.

Or you can write him at Canadair Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

In the Mideast, TAG Aeronautics Ltd. is the exclusive distributor and representative for Challenger sales and support. For further information, contact Adel A. Oubari, Vice President, TAG Aeronautics Ltd., 14 Rue Charles Bonnet, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland. Phone: (022) 461717. Telex: 289084.

> canadaır challenger

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Market Summary, May 25 Dow Jones Averages 110.46 95.37 110.46 90.88 47.49 102.47 Cless %,31 111,30 91,64 47,71 103,34 Market Diaries High 96.01 111.30 97.64 47.71 103.34 AMEX Stock Index AMEX Ve Prov. 1276 496 9.30 197 292 169 859 112 NYSE ee Pres., 25 126.22 80 1.198 40 77.87 5 447 7 22.33 1 350 1 1,005 1 209 5 1,005 Close 13.76 398 4,93 277 4,51 187 842 120 Close 121,05 780 67,44 655 42,17 360 1,095 Adv.
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Herald Tribune

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1983

Page 95

AEROSPACE

A SPECIAL REPORT — PART I

PART II APPEARS TOMORROW



PASSENGER TRANSPORT -- At left, Airbus Industrie's A-310 is the latest in the European family of airliners. Swissair and Lufthansa have just brought them into

The combination of low revenues brought on Early signs of improvement in U.S. airline by fierce fare wars in the deregulated U.S. air-traffic since January have not been enough to

line business and generally poor economic con-ditions worldwide have found marketing spe-cialists at both companies hoping for better sen of the Douglas Aircraft Co., a subsidiary of



service. McDonnell Douglas' DC-8, center, re-engined with SNECMA/General Electric CFM-56 engines, uses up to 20 percent less fuel than its predecessor, and is



quieter on takeoff. At right, British Aerospace's new 146 four-jet airliner can operate on short airlields in remote areas of the world. The plane carries up to 100 passengers.

Paris Air Show: Note Of Hope for Upturn

LONDON - The Paris Air Show 1983 at Le Bourget finds the world aerospace manufacturing industry in a slightly happier state than at the last salon two years ago when the recession was in full swing. The industry also is hopeful that depressed sales for both military and civil aeronautical hardware will show signs of recovery by the end of the year.

Despite these aspirations, the turnout for the show by big companies, and particularly those from the United States, will be depleted this time as a result of decisions made months ago when the business downturn was at its worst. Manufacturers such as

the business downtum was at its worst. Manufacturers such as Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas decided that the cost of mounting a major effort at exhibitions like Paris, said to be in the region of \$1 million for large firms, was no longer justified.

Instead of what is known in the business as the "buckshot" approach, where promotional budget dollars are spread indiscriminately over thousands of attendees, many of them casual visitors with no intention of buying, the companies will use the "rifleshot" amproach concentrating their money on selected potential shot" approach, concentrating their money on selected potential customers and taking them back to home base for demonstrations

of aircraft and equipment.

Few big and important new aircraft will be at Le Bourget (Continued on Following Page)

Europe's Program In Space Depends On Ariane Launch

By Axel Krause

PARIS — The sixth launching of Ariane, Western Europe's newest spacecraft, is scheduled to take place in mid-June at France's space center near Kourou, French Guiana. And it is very much a cliff-hanger.

A successful launch -it would be Ariane's fourth - will put Europe's ambitious space program on a greatly strengthened footing with the United States, particularly in meeting increasingly stiff competition for a growing multibillion-dollar, worldwide market for launching facilities

But a failure - Ariane's third - would deal a "painful, critical blow" to the entire European space effort, according to a senior French aero-

space executive. It would give Ariane a 50-50 performance record.

An immediate consequence probably would be the loss of some customers now booked to launch satellites on Ariane. Aerospace executives said that some customers probably would switch to competing — and expanding — services offered by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In the event of another failure and because of the additional delay involved, switching by customers could be made without penalties under existing contracts.

Equally disquieting to European space officials was the recent announcement by the Reagan administration that the U.S. government will allow private companies to acquire U.S.-built Delta, Atlas and Titan rockets and launch them from existing pads. The White House described the program as "a domestic backup for the shuttle at essentially no [taxpayer] cost." The new policy applies not only to existing rockets, but also to other unmanned craft that might be developed for commercial applications, administration sources said.

"In light of the competition for launch services, our major concern right now is how closely we will be able to keep to our launching schedule; we presently offer the same services as NASA in this area," said Claude Daoud, director of marketing for Arianespace, a consortium of leading European industrial companies and banks that is responsible for the European launcher's production, financing and marketing.

"We definitely are aware of how NASA is aggressively marketing its services, including the shuttle, and we are making our preparations to compete with what we think is a first-class product," he said recently at company headquarters at Evry, near Paris.

Ariane, a French-dominated venture developed at a total cost of roughly \$900 million, is one of several major projects sponsored and organized by the European Space Agency. Almost as significant and costly is Spacelab, a German-dominated, manned and reusable space aboratory, which was designed to be carried into space by a NASA shuttle. Its first flight aboard Columbia's ninth mission from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida is scheduled for Sept. 30.

Representing the first time a non-American has flown on the NASA shuttle. Ulf Merbold, a West German physicist and one of three trained for the control of the

European astronauts, will be among the crew conducting scientific experiments during the first in a series of seven-day missions. The other "Euro-

(Continued on Page 14S)



The French space center at Kourou.

Military Sales: A Sensitive, Competitive Market

or shorter versions of existing airframes.

Recession Restrains Major Jet Airliner Builders

WASHINGTON — These are not good times for Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, the two surviving U.S. builders in the battle to sell jet

By Douglas B. Feaver

France and the manufacturers. Coming on the cant amount, involved the sale to Kuwait of six eve of the Paris Air Show, they give the government of François Mitterrand invaluable amount of François Mitterrand invaluable amount on the continuing battle with other arguments of François Mitterrand invaluable amount involved the sale to Kuwait of six cant amount, invol Soviet Union — for military markets in the But, although France can be expected to Middle East and elsewhere.

But, although France can be expected to show to advantage its sircraft and other weap-

WASHINGTON — The sale this month of are thought to be worth \$1.5 billion, involved French aircraft and missiles to two Guif counties could not have come at a better time for Dhabi. The other, for a smaller but still signifi-

demonstrations alone will woo other customers. Similarly, Northrop Corp. of the United States probably cannot expect flight demonstrations at Le Bourget Airport of its new F-20 Tigershark fighter — which competed with the Mirage 2000 and other aircraft for the Abu Dhabi contract - to spark a potential customer to ac-

McDonnell Douglas Corp. "But don't say the turnaround is here. The truth is that until the

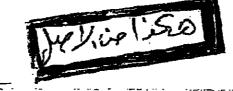
Commercial aircraft sales at Douglas declin-

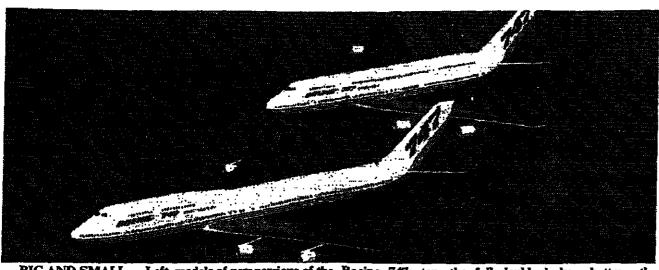
ed \$1.02 billion in 1982, or 42 percent. Douglas resorted to some creative leasing arrangements to send new DC-9-Super 80 jets to Alitalia,

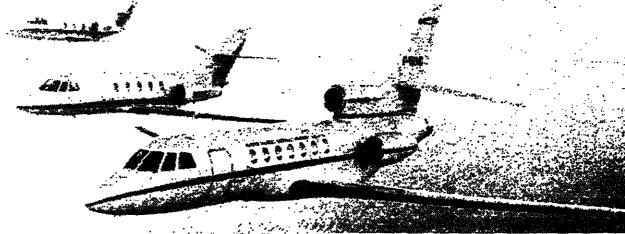
(Continued on Page 16S)

Still, with possibly a dozen future F-20 (Continued on Following Page)









BIG AND SMALL - Left, models of new versions of the Boeing 747: top, the full double-decker; bottom, the stretched upper deck model. Right, the small Falcons 10, 20 and 50 executive jets from Avions Marcel Dassault.

Paris Air Show Opening With a Note of Hope for an Upturn in Sales

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Boeing showed its two latest airliners, the 757 and the 767, at Farnborough last year, but Airbus findustrie, the European manufacturing consortium that is raising a strong challenge with its products to the U.S. aerospace industry, is strong challenge with its products the recession hit the airlines and to the U.S. acrospace industry, is off its most recent wide-body nancing plane, the 200-seater A-310, on its

not losing the opportunity to show the partners on work-share and fi-

before. The Soviet display problem has been solved by offers from CFM International (SNECMA of France and General Elecmakers will rely on models and in the doldrums recently, the smaller commuter companies have

330 and 360 commuter airliners airliners. The organizers of the show, the makers will rely on models and mock-ups of aircraft due to fly for the first time soon.

These include projects from Real to the show in the military sector, interest to before. The Soviet display problem has been solved by offers are the first time soon.

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there was no agreement between show a positive start on the A-320 Swedish company SAAB. Short of interest to airlines operating way of aircraft will not be known the partners on work-share and financing.

A further reason for the delay of the project from the airlines and A further reason for the delay of the project from the airlines and aerospace company, will have its strips, as it has a short takeoff and is that there will be little not seen because it is awaiting details of the 330 and 360 commuter airliners landing performance.

Everyone in Paris will be waiting to see if the main partners in Germany, will use the salon as a platform to amounce a go-ahead progress was the lack of a sintante new engine from the Robs-trait of the consortium.

In everyone in Paris will be waiting engine to power the A-320, but this consortium.

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avionics, including instruments on ern in design and construction. It avionics, including instruments on cathode-ray tubes, head-up displays, where information contained on Hight-deck dials is thrown on to the windshield, airborne earlythe windshield, airbotne early-warning, and thermal-imaging space metals in its construction.

Military Aviation Sales: Sensitive, Competitive Market Where War Is the Teacher

lightly. The reason is money. While companies of many other countries in the final part of a typical do not have to pay the bill for par-ticipating in events like the Paris the hit of the show. Air Show — their governments pay, the payments come directly month that the Soviet Union would out of the pockets of U.S. compatry for a hit of its own at the Paris nies. And the amounts can be sig- Air Show with the first appearance nificant, running to several million in the West of a new, large military dollars. For this reason, some big transport. But, apparently in reac. American companies — Lockheed, tion to French charges of spying, McDonnell Douglas, Pratt & Whit-

buyers looking on. Northrop can hardly pass up the chance to show its new plane — especially since, at this writing, it does not have a first customer. At the same time, U.S. companies such as Northrop do not take nies such as Northrop do not take Edwards Air Force Base in California. istics in the final part of a typical shuttle mission), it will probably be

yushin 76, was used last month by Libya in an attempt to transport was halted in Brazil.

Attack aircraft of the future, including a mock-up of Britain's agid, would have been able to do all these things.

Any U.S. carrier battle group, he can be part of this "Harpoon Ex." a said, would have been able to do all these things. will have other missions, will be on display in Paris.

many of them stress that the wars He hoped the budget cutters will

first time at Le Bourget, the Iltain air superiority over the Falk-

The admiral stressed the impor-The Falklands conflict and the Lebanon battle of a year ago continue to shape the thinking of military planners. In the United States, many of them street that the U.S. Navy could otherwise wind up a shadow of its current self. tance of keeping such assets away

ney and Vought — have bailed out that they would not participate in confirm the appropriateness of get the message of what he called a of this year's Paris Air Show. the static aircraft display. They American philosophy and training. "Beirut evacuation scenario"

(Continued from Preceding Page)

To offset what would otherwise buyers looking on. Northrop can hardly pass up the chance to show its new plane — especially since at the Bourget, the space shutteness will be there, atop its new plane — especially since at the Bourget, the space shutteness will be there, atop its Boeing 747 carrier aircraft. Although the Enterprise has never the universe has never to offset what would otherwise buyers looking on. Northrop can be a relatively lackluster U.S. prespectively lacklus borne early warning, no long range ercise was concerned, the Caucasus el. interceptors, no night attack capa-

> The Lebanon battle of June, 1982, in which Israel destroyed scores of Soviet-built Syrian planes and surface-to-air missiles, proba-

arms to Nicaragua. The attempt to transport bility, and no capability to main-poon missile exercise followed in used electronic techniques to tion, it is possible that the difficulwhich seven of the missiles scored confuse the communications be-Harpoon was downed by a Phonix missile fired by an F-14 fighter.

The part of this mapped and their righter attract. In addition, Israel, operating U.S. computer problems during the pr over its own territory, tracked the Syrian lighters and vectored Israeli planes in for the kill.

Although it is not known by Western observers why three Soviet cosmonants in the Soyuz T-8 spacecraft had to abort their attempt last month to dock with the Salyut 7/Cosmos 1443 space staty lay in some failure of electronics. ground and their fighter aircraft. In with a Frenchman abourd, had addition, Israel, operating U.S. computer problems during the

It is not prudent, however, to assume a general Soviet backward-ness in electronics. U.S. Navy Secand surface-to-air missiles, probably will be a theme at Israel's Le
Bourget pavilion this year. A measure of Israel's success in that battle has been attributed to small unmanned aircraft — so-called remotely piloted vehicles — that were used to gather information on Syrian defenses for months before the battle began, and to electronics.

The result was disaster, not only for Soviet on the Soviet description in the static description in the same of the static description in the similarly greater amounts on the retary John Lehman, for instance, not only for Syria but also for the Soviet description in fiscal 1988 alone. Production in similarly greater amounts on the Russians have 600 anti-ship cruise that in a European war, Western electronics technology would overwhelm Soviet air defenses — no small feat, and overwhelm Soviet air defenses — no small feat, and overwhelm Soviet air defenses — no small feat, and overwhelm soviet large work ago that the Russians have 600 anti-ship cruise into in fiscal 1988 alone. Production in fiscal 1988 alo

ploying fighter aircraft with look-down radars and new missiles. warning-and-control planes to vec-

tion of surface-to-air missiles.

The targets of such systems, in of U.S. bombers and cruise misradar-evading bombers and the stealthy cruise missiles they will carry. The United States appears to er. One source indicated the U.S. Air Force plans to spend increas-

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History of a Sale That Continues to Mark Arms Procurement Methods

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS - It was called the arms

On June 7, 1975, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway announced the purchase of 348 General Dynamics F-16 fighters at an estimated cost of \$4 billion. The deal, in which a U.S. made air combat fighter was purchased simultaneously by the U.S. Air Force and four North Atlantic Treaty Organization affics, involved trans-Atlantic politicking at the highest levels and stiff commeraerospace companies and rivals from Sweden and France. A decade later, the episode still marks the alliance and the industry.

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New disclosures about the epic deal show that the selling of the U.S. aircraft involved far-reaching political considerations largely un-known at the time. The book, "Arms Deal" by Ingemar Dorfer, a Swedish defense expert, claims that NATO air forces were the big winners in a complex set of negoti-ations that profoundly modified weapons procurement thinking in the West.

The book asserts that: • The F-16 sale, despite the controversy surrounding it at the time and in its aftermath, resulted in prompt delivery of a new genera-tion of lightweight air combat fighters, providing a significant ad-vance in NATO standardization and a high degree of European industrial participation — with only limited, acceptable cost overruns of

France, in its all-out effort to sell the Dassault-built Mirage F-1 instead of the F-16, offered to coordinate its air force with its allies — an unprecedented French step in the direction of a return to NATO. Perhaps even more signifi-cantly, the French defeat, the au-thor says, ushered in a period of NATO. Perhaps even more signifithor says, ushered in a period of higher French collaboration with allies on weapons development.

 European politicians, throughout the yeariong negotia-tions, generally put national security — the sale was a symbolic commercial and military gesture toward the United States — above local political and commercial con-

Even in the early 1970s, which was generally considered to be a period when Western politicians themselves accept the recommencapability in cloudy European skies. European military planners gambled, correctly, that this subsequently by the supply of U.S. radar-guided missiles - once the U.S. Air Force was sure that the improvement to the F-16 would not recognize the more expensive. already built F-15 all-weather

When the dust settled after the sale, there were many winners. Not yet flown in combat in Europe, the F-16 has proved elsewhere to be an outstanding weapon, a pilot's plane. Israelis flew the F-16 last summer to devastating effect against Syria's Soviet MiGs. (Israel's F-16s had been built for Iran, but after the fall of the shah, the markings were changed and the planes delivered to Israel.) The plane also has been sold to Egypt, South Korea, Pakistan and Vene-

Its main U.S. rival, the Northrup-built F-17, subsequently was developed into the F-18 for the U.S. Navy, then sold to Canada, Australia and Spain in a land-based model, the F-18L. The Mirage F-1 has sold well in France's Mideast markets, notably Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Iraq. Aspects of F-16 technology were incorpo-rated into the latest Dassault model, the Mirage 2000, which is the French air force's new main fight-

The background to this extraordinary competition, which set the 1980s technology, was the state of NATO air forces in the 1970s, both in the United States and in West-

ern Europe.
A small, influential U.S. defense clique, known as "the fighter mafia," wanted to develop a lightweight air-combat plane designed to beat the maneuverable Sovietbuilt MiGs in doglights. In Vict-nam, the heavier U.S. planes had proved vulnerable because of their lack of maneuverability. As a bureaucratic ploy, the "mafia" obtained funds for research on a plane generally viewed as a "tech-nology demonstrator," while the heavy F-15 and F-14 — with armor, arsenals and avionics of maprecedented sophistication - went

into production. Meanwhile in Europe, NATO air forces needed a replacement for the Starfighter — a plane that Eu-ropean pilots disliked because it was never a mainstay of the U.S. Air Force, so it never enjoyed maximum U.S. military backup. The Europeans needed an interceptor idarity. Eager to obtain the politi-cal and commercial benefits of prime Minister Paul Vanden Boey-- and they wanted to buy U.S. solbuying as a bloc, Belgium, Den-mark, the Netherlands and Nor-rage V against the recommenda-tions of the Belgian air force. In This development suddenly gave the U.S. lightweight fighter added political attraction in Washington. As the outstanding performance of the prototype F-16 aroused new

military interest, the competition ...

Iran to provide funds for the devel- and condescending arrogance, with opment of the Cobra, a state-of- an emphasis on hospitality that the art fighter that would be com- avoided the tough engineering ispletely co-produced by all the parsues with an attitude: You leave ticipating nations. The new light-this to us, we know what is best for weight lighter, the F-16, threatened your air force because we design

tration threw its weight behind a rage. "In the Dutch and the Belnew idea — a combat plane to engian case, they threatened to exter the U.S. inventory simulta-clude the nations from traffic to neously with its delivery to NATO the new De Gaulle airport in Paris,

gium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway. The message pointed out, Mr. Dodfer says, "the superiorand that nuclear certification of a toward European solidarity, even U.S. aircraft could be obtained in defense.

diers and politicians sensed a new

made plane would modernize the tactical air forces of all five counperiod when Western politicians were sanguine about defense prob-lems, the European leaders let the recommen-thereselves accept the recommen-

who disguised the F-16's glaring would be cheaper for European says: The purchase of French air-weakness — the lack of all-weather countries to buy ready-made U.S. craft could furnish the opportunity ments that would provide employ ment and technological transfer in European industry and also give Europeans a share of the overall

> Similar offers, of course, were being pressed by France's Marcel ult-Breguet Aviation and Sweden's Saab.

Saab, supported by the Scania, Volvo. Ericsson team of industries that had built 2,000 combat aircraft since the war, offered the Viggen, an impressive performer, in hopes that it could break out of the Scandinavian market and into the European one. But, as Mr. Dorfer points out, the "important symbols of power such as lighter jets are sold as much on the political and high financial grounds as on their

reliable supplier in most governgot only lukewarm initial support from Swedish bureaucrats, who feared a public backlash against any violation of Swedish neutrality. Eventually, Saab obtained a ground-breaking Swedish commit-ment in March 1975 to supply spare parts even in wartime and to allow even belligerents to use Swedish facilities for their Viggens, if necessary. But this pledge was too little and too late, especially against the determined hostility of the Nixon administration, which was so outraged by Swedish atti-tudes over Vietnam that there was

no U.S. ambassador in Stockholm. France provided tougher competition, even with an inferior plane. leaders believed the four-nation ropean fighter that has proved a fi-consortium would hold together, so nancial disaster — the Netherlands French designers concentrated on was the pivot of the European man offering the Mirage F-1 to key Belket in terms of business contacts. gian politicians, confidently expecting that the pro-French orien-

In fact, France had missed a power shift in Belgian politics in favor of the Flemings, many of whom resent what they see as a disproportionate past influence of the French-speaking Walloons. "In nants, managed to choose the Mi-1975, Vanden Boeynants, now de-

F1," Mr. Dorfer writes. military interest, the competition
ntensified.
The Mirage F-1 actually was a
generation older than the F-16, and
There was never any chance that
Washington refused French to

the U.S. Air Force would buy a quests to acquire a better, U.S.-

strong congressional influence be- French officials and arms salesmen rope. But this know-how came hind it, and Northrop, a California had a negotiating style better suit- from United Technologies, the aircraft manufactures, whose expe- ed to developing nations than to rience and outlook was strongly inthe European market. Mr. Dorfer
ternational. In particular,
Northrop, which had made the successful F-5 Freedom Fighter, was
trying to persuade Europeans and
turn to provide funds for the denal.

The European market. Mr. Dorfer
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The Buropean market are th

the Cobra concept - and eventual the famous Mirages." ly killed it. Northrup entered a Threats also backfired. In Comodified Cobra in the competition penhagen, the French prime minisas the F-17, which exists today as ter at the time, Jacques Chirac, told the F-18.

As it became increasingly clear that the F-16 was a better light combat plane, the Nixon adminisin forces. even to pollute the Meuse River In late February 1974, Secretary (with unchecked effluent)," reof State Henry Kissinger seat a let-ter to the defense ministers of Bel-mains unchallenged in its essentials and praised by U.S. officials famil-

iar with the events he narrates. Desnite these unsuccessful comity of performance and the technomercial tactics. France did press an logical advance of the U.S. planes; argument that nearly sold the Mithe effectiveness of U.S. logistics rage F-1 — namely, that a big Ensupport; that NATO expenditure ropean purchase of a French plane (in the U.S.) would demonstrate would preserve a European aerocooperation and burden-sharing; space industry and also be a step

quickly." (Both the Belgian and Since 1966, France has been out-Dutch air forces have nuclear mis-side NATO — although its air de-Since 1966, France has been outsions, using U.S.-controlled bombs, fenses still depend on information in the NATO context.) As Mr. from the radar line known as Dorfer points out, "Since it was NADGE. For wartime contingen-one of the few times a U.S. secre-tary of state personally had intervened in an arms deal with these lert-Lemnitzer and Fourquetsmall nations, the impact of the Goodpaster agreement concluded

In late 1974, France, under newtension emerging in East-West rela- ly elected President Valéry Giscard tions as early as 1974, after the previous year's Middle East war.

Meanwhile, U.S. Defense Secre
d'Estaing, seemed ready to resume a quiet improvement of its links with NATO—a process begun untary James Schlesinger wrote to der Georges Pompidou but interfour European countries saying rupted by his mortal illness three that a collective purchase of a U.S.

As explained in a secret Belgian analytical report, it would be coun tries - and create a U.S.-backed terproductive to insist on France's export plane in whose profits all returning to NATO or even joining four European allies could benefit. the so-called Eurogroup — a Euro In other words, although it the report cited by Mr. Dorfer fighters, at roughly \$2 million a to specify improved collaboration plane, the United States excourwith the French air force and haraged partial co-production arrange monize doctrine Jamong the European air forces) for the Western Europe."

This political-military deal apparently appealed to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, but his room for manuevering was curtailed by the so-called "Stehlin affair." In Sep-tember 1974, General Paul Stehlin, a retired French air force officer who had opposed the Ganllist withdrawal from NATO, wrote a letter - which quickly became public — criticizing the Mirage program and calling for coopera-tion with the U.S. aircraft industry.

The fighter competition, General of a growing trend for French and European military choices to be governed by the desire to protect industries and jobs, not by concern

technical meriis."

Besides being out of NATO,
Sweden has a policy—then as now
— of never exporting weapons to
nations liable actually to use them
in wartime. Although Sweden had
one of the largest combat air forces
in Europe it was therefore and to buy the best defense possible with the available funds.

The Stehlin letter created a diplomatic uproar, fueled by disclosures that General Stehlin was a paid consultant of Northrup. Subsequently, many of General Stehlin one of the largest combat air forces sequently, many of General Steh-in Europe, it was therefore not a lin's points have been adopted by European, and especially Prench. ments' eyes. And although Saab's arms-makers, who have been more dynamic president, Curt Mileikow- eager to enter bilateral arms devel-sky, tried hard to sell Viggen, he opment plans. But the short-run effect was to make Mr. Giscard d'Es-

taing more wary in public.

As a result, the French diplomatic commitment to joint air war planning with its allies arrived too weak and too late, in March 1975. Impatient, the Dutch - in many respects the key nation — already had planned a trip to Washington in which the U.S. sale was clinched. "The European dream would have to wait several more years, maybe forever," Mr. Dorfer writes.

The Netherlands was a critical market for several reasons. Since West Germany was absent from the deal — it had decided to replace its starfighter temporarily with F-4 Phantoms while waiting Within the Dassault company, few for the Tornado, an advanced Enwas the pivot of the European mar-

The Netherlands was crucial for France. Three times in a generatation in Brussels would deliver a tion, the Dutch air force had cho-Belgian order, followed by a sen U.S. fighters over French competition because the the Netherlands feared French domination on the Continent. As defense became more costly, however, the Dutch were determined to buy the same plane as Belgium — and therefore Holland, would buy the Mirage if France made concessions from its Gaullist doctrine of independence and brought its price close to the

"The Dutch were willing to pay a price for the European unity fense minister, could not prevent symbolized by a French fighter—
the acquisition of the American F16 and the defeat of the Mirage or \$100 million per nation," according to Mr. Dorfer.

But by the time France was ready to move in this direction, the F-16 had developed irresistible momentum. General Dynamics, long a close supplier of the U.S. Air foreign plane as it never has, so the built jet engine to improve it.

a close supplier of the U.S. Air competition was between General In the end, however, France lost Porce, initially lacked Northrup's Dynamics, a Texas-based firm with out, Mr. Dorfer says because sophistication in dealing with Eupush its selling effort in Europe.

other three governments to fall into

In this campaign, the heart of Norway. NATO's northern outpost. Norway, had no doubts about the growing Soviet menace or the need for strong U.S. guarantees. From the outset, Norway, whose procurement strategy was master-minded by General Sverre Hamre - was determined to buy the best U.S. plane, which was quickly shown to be the F-16. Norway spearheaded the formation of the European consortium and then, according to Mr. Dorfer, decided that Norway should make a quick decision in order to presure the

Dorfer's account of the yearlong fire bomber being deployed against bargaining.

NATO shipping by the Soviet Union. While the Yom Kippur war

The Northrop F-20 Tigershark, which will make its international debut at the Paris Air Show.

were needed in Europe. Probably the biggest problem ion. While the Yom Kippur war facing the U.S.-Norwegian effort showed that a big number of relations the nature of the F-16 itself. A tively cheap, highly manueverable cheap, lightweight fighter, it did fighters were needed for the high-

Ine.

not appear to be equipped to deal attrition dog fights in Mideast the heavier, more expensive F-15. 16 would be mixed with all-weather fighters, which was just starting its producting the detours outlined.

As quietly promised, the United Design account of the united with the poor visibility in Europe skies, heavier, all-weather fighters, or at least radar-guided missiles, tion runs.

As quietly promised, the United Design account of the united with all-weather fighters.

F-20 Tigershall

Yet the U.S. Air Force was re- this bureaucratic maneuver and eventually provide the all-weather

European officers understood States, once the F-15 was safe, did

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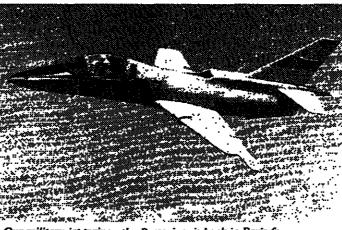
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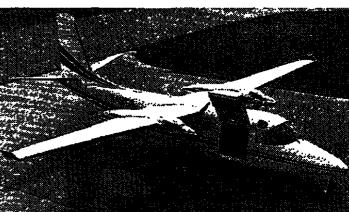
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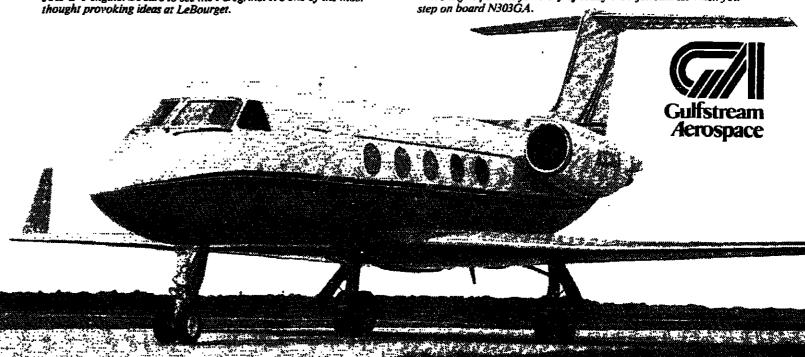
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AEROSPACE

Japan Expects \$4-Billion Space Industry To Increase Tenfold During Next Decade

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO - Since the first Japanese satellite was launched 12 years ago, Japan's exploration and use of space has developed into an industry that generates \$4 billion worth of business a year. And, although Japan does not come close to the United States or the Soviet Union, Japanese officials consider their space accomplishments to be not far behind — and in some areas ahead of — the 11-nation Europeал Ѕрасе Аделсу.

With 26 successful satellite launchings to their credit and strong government support, Japanese officials hope to see their industry grow tenfold within the next le. Japanese ambitions include sending into geostationary orbit sophisticated satellites on launch vehicles that can carry up to 800 kilograms. The maximum payload for Japan's largest rocket to-day is 350 kilograms.

Moreover, Japanese officials predict that an increasing percentage of space equipment will incorporate Japanese technology. They point out that more than 45 percent of the total cost of the 11 application satellites placed into orbit since 1975 went to Japanese con-

Space development in Japan is the responsibility of two parallel but separate organizations. The larger is the National Space Devel-opment Agency (NSDA), which is charged with developing satellites and launch vehicles for practical and commercial use, and the launching and tracking of satel-lites. The other is the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), which develops satellites and launch vehicles for scientific purposes. NASDA comes under the science and technology agency, and ISAS is supervised by the Ministry of Education.

The launch vehicle developed by ISAS, which put Japan's first satel-

3S, a three-stage solid propellant to government policy, which calls rocket able to lift a 300-kilogram for the development of an indesatellite into a low-altitude orbit pendent Japanese space capability. But a modified version to lift 670 kilograms is under development.

However, the major burden of NASDA, which takes up more than 80 percent of the government's space budget.

The newest NASDA launch vehicle in use is the N-2, which uses liquid propellant for the first and second stages and solid propellant for the third stage. It can lift a 350kilogram geostationary satellite into orbit, which it did for the first time in August last year. Last February, it put Japan's first practical communications satellite in space. The N-2 will continue to be used

as NASDA's main launch vehicle velopment is completed on NAS-DA's next rocket, the H-1. That the third stage. It will be equipped taunch vehicles can put Japanese with an inertial guidance system and built-in computer for attitude and orbit control. The first H-1's billion yea. will be designed to carry geosta-tionary satellites of up to 550 kilo-grams. A modified version with an 800-kilogram payload capacity is expected to follow.

Efforts to develop larger rockets were doubled after Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co. let it be known last spring that it was considering using the American space shuttle to send up satellites of one ton and more, planned for the late 1980s, because it did not expect. 1980s, because it did not expect NASDA to be able to develop launch vehicles that were powerful

Nippon also noted that it would

tivities were still part of the Uni-versity of Tokyo, is the M rocket. deny. But they protest that the The latest in the M series is the M-company's proposal runs counter

The new NASDA target is to develop an H-series rocket with a one-ton payload capability by Japan's space development rests on 1990, if not before. But much depends on budgetary allocations.

> Early on, the government's space budget increased rapidly, from 148 billion yen in 1970 to 950 billion yen in 1977. But the rate of inrease thereafter has been minimal. By 1981, the budget was slightly more than I trillion yea, or about one-twelfth of the budget of America's NASA, and one-twelfth of the budget of the U.S. Department of Defense, whose space studies, how-ever, cover a much broader field.

Japanese space officials are for the next several years, until development is completed on NAS-on how political and economic considerations affect the thinking rocket, which also has three stages, of the ruling Liberal-Democratic combines the first stage of the N-2, Party. There has been heated discussion both in and out of the gov-ernment of the wisdom of spending a cryogenic propulsion system, iq-uid oxygen, a liquid hydrogen en-gine for the second stage and a huge sums to develop Japan's own large, solid propellant motor for space technology when foreign the third stage, It will be equipped taunch vehicles can put Japanese

Japan's space budget in 1980 was 0.041 percent of gross national product. But with Japan's first commitment to space development reaffirmed under the guidelines set

tic manufacturers, the technology is mostly from the United States. Only 35 percent of the technology in the N-1 launch vehicle, for example, was Japanese. In the N-2, the first-stage propulsion system is nology so we can coope the united States other countries on an equiless to use the space shuttle.

Thor Delta rocket made in Japan the peaceful use of space.

on boosters.

Its second stage is identical to a U.S. Delta engine, with certain Japanese modifications, including an increase in propellant tank ca-pacity to 6 tons and giving the nozzie extension an expansion ratio of 65:1 to increase specific impulse. Officials say they hope that by the time their H rocket is ready. 80 percent of the technology will be

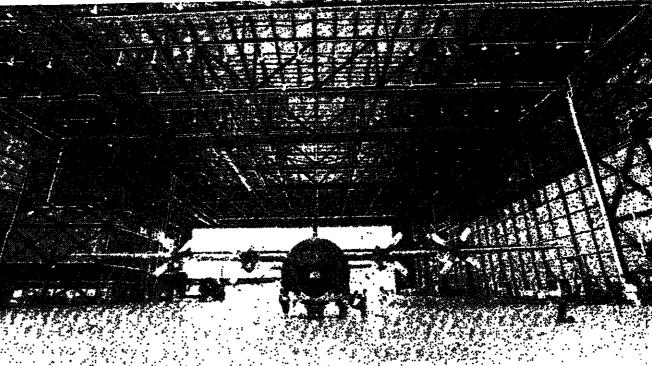
In some areas, the Japanese have made considerable progress. For example, in 1977, the Japanese became the third country in the world after the United States and the Soviet Union, to place a satellite into geostationary orbit.

Officials say Japanese technology is second to none when it comes to transponders. They take pride in having built a broadcasting tran-sponder with such a high frequency (20/30 gigaherz) that waves are unaffected by rain, known as "dumping," which tends to blue

Since 1975, when NASDA launched its first application saidlite, it has put into space satellites for weather observation, broadcasting, communications and for ing, communications and for sounding the ionosphere. Its launching schedule through 1986 calls for at least another six appli-cation satellites. ISAS, meanwhile will continue launching scientific satellites at a rate of about one a

The first decade of Japanese space activity, which began in 1969, when the United States signed an agreement with Japan to provide space technology, is what Japanese officials call "the decade of compulsory education.

Now, they say, Japan is in its second space decade, one in which the emphasis is on developing techonolgy and components made in Japan. As one official put it:
"We must develop our own technology so we can cooperate with



The Hellenic Aerospace Industry's high hangar with two C-130 Hercules planes parked inside.

Greece: A \$400-Million Aerospace Investment

By Andriana Ierodiaconou

ATHENS - The Greek aerospace industry is the country's technological showcase. Represent-ing an investment of about \$400 million, it is Greece's single largest industrial undertaking and the one that comes closest to fulfilling Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's goal of developing a competi-tive, high-technology industrial sec-

The industry is centered 65 kilometers north of Athens on 185 bectares adjacent to the Greek air force base at Tanagra. There, the Hellenic Aerospace Industry, or HAI, houses a complete aeronauti-cal plant that is one of the most upto-date in Western Europe. It is capable of manufacturing, overhauling and repairing aircraft, accessories, engines and electronics. It also manufactures and assembles aircraft parts. Last December, HAI celebrated the repair of its 250th aircraft and its 500th engine.

Plans to establish the HAI facility, which aeronautics experts call state of the art" were launched in 1975, with the original aim of making the Greek air force, as well as the state-owned Olympic Airways, self-sufficient in maintenance and

However, by the time HAI began operating in 1979, the plans had been expanded to include the goal of competing for contracts on the international aerospace market, particularly, given Greece's geographical location and close political ties with the Arab world, in North Africa and the Middle East.

Today HAI, which employs about 3,400 people, handles con-tracts spanning the Middle East and Western Europe. HAI, which is protected by radar screens, gets technological and managerial help from several international companies, mainly from the United States.

because of the imminent planned purchase by the government of more than 100 new mili-

tary aircraft. The purchase, which the Greek air force and for the is expected to be announced in North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the agreement allows for termination in 1984, with some pect of acquiring wide-ranging and sophisticated technical knowledge.

The government is considering three types of very sophisticated aircraft — U.S.-made F-16s, French Mirage 2000s and the West German-Italian-British Tornado," Charalambos Kouris, HAI's assistant general manager, said. Technology transfer from the manufacturing companies to HAI will be a part of the purchase agreement, through special offset terms. We

believe this will open up new hori-zons for HAI." In recent years, HAI has contracted to work with such compa- annual losses since the plant began nies as Lockheed Aircraft International Lockheed, under a 15-year \$1 contract signed in 1976, took made no predictions about future Technology in the aircraft and ac-Lockheed Aircraft Service Company. Engine division technology

comes from General Electric, and electronics division technology from Westinghouse. The Atar 9K French SNECMA. HAI, which services the older

aircraft of the Greek air force, has been able to compete successfully for contracts for work on more sophisticated aircraft from other countries. Officials pointed to a 1981 contract worth \$2 million that was secured with the United States Air Force in Europe (USAFE) against stiff West German, Belgian, Italian and Portuguese competition. The contracted work will involve the repair of T-33 aircraft engines for four years.

Other current contracts include the manufacture and assembly of A-300 aircraft door frames for Airbus Industrie, skin work and aircraft parts manufacture and as-According to company officials, sembly for Aeritalia G-222 planes, HAI now is on the edge of a new USAFE J-79 engine repair and Canadair CL-125 aircraft parts

In the Middle East, contracts include the repair of Egyptian Her-cules C-130 transport aircraft and HAI officials said t the repair of Jordanian Mirage F-IC engines. HAI officials are negotiating repair contracts with Gadecisions. They also said that

spin-off from its own in-house operating in 1979 have been about \$1 million. Company officials

financial performance, but stressed contracts. However, the current manage-

compensation, possibly as much as

HAI officials said they would like to do away with foreign con-Greece is unhappy with the rate at bon, Iraq, Nigeria and the Sudan.

In addition, HAI offers training which knowledge is being transprograms, which were developed as ferred to Greek personnel under terms of the contract. Additionally. they pointed to a possible conflict training programs, for officers and they pointed to a possible conflict noncommissioned officers, which of interest in the supervision of are attended by about 70 people marketing by a Lockheed employe. from Lebanon, Bahrain and Dubai since HAI competes with Despite the company's competi- Lockheed subsidiaries for some

Meanwhile, Greek aerospace officials said that advanced technological know-how from abroad is crucial to HAI's success and also may determine whether HAI excharge of operating management at financial performance, but stressed may determine whether HAI ex-HAI for six years starting in 1979. that these losses are offset by the fact that Greece saves valuable for- manufacture of aircraft. Plans to cessory divisions is provided by the eign exchange through its overseas make a light training aircraft, for example, have been in the air at HAI for the last year or two. Cerment contract with Lockheed Air- tainly, once the Papandreou govcraft International is costing about erument announces its decision on from Westinghouse. The Atar 9K \$200,000 to \$300,000 yearly in salaengine technology for work on Fics to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future properties to the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and its major jet purchase, the future ries to Lockheed employees, and the future ries to Lockheed employees are ries to Lockheed employees.

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High Costs, Market Uncertainties Force Engine Firms Into Alliances

three Japanese companies

facing the cost of such a project, put as high as being offered to Airbus Industrie to power its \$1.5 billion, on its own. Shared among five part- projected A-320 airliner. "ners, the figure becomes a practical one.

ducing fuel consumption by at least 15 percent, way will create a popular form of executive sound million, from Gulfstream Aerospace of the compared with the best engines in that thrust transport in the Middle East, where a demon-transpet today, and these two projects will be strator aircraft has recently been at a second to business aircraft. But Rolls hopes for business aircraft, But Rolls hopes for business aircraft, But Rolls hopes for business aircraft. But Rolls hopes for business aircraft. But Rolls hopes for business aircraft. But Rolls hopes for business aircraft has aircraft has recently been at a second control of the s fused into the new engine.

30,000 pounds for projected 150-seat airliners
Meanwhile, another important engine manufacturing grouping, between General Electric of the United States and Whitney of the United States together

Meanwhile, another important engine manufacturing grouping, between General Electric of the United States and SNECMA of France, has with minor partners MTU of West Germany, an engine within the same thrust range devel-Fiat Aviazione of Italy and a consortium of oped and flying in service. This is the CFM-56-three Japanese companies.

Oped and flying in service. This is the CFM-56-three Japanese companies.

Royce is hoping to cash in on the current aversion among the financially troubled airlines to No one company could have even considered a refined version, with improved economics, is

This will be aimed at airliners of the next that is the program manager for the re-engining, Fokker F-28 airliners.

gine, with its later technology and, hopefully, even lower fuel burn.

Like General Electric and SNECMA, Rollsspending billions of dollars on new airframes while there is life in those that they have, by rojected A-320 airliner. promoting its own new engine, which can be CFM-56s have been fitted to DC-8 airliners "retrofitted." This is the TAY, an advanced de-Both Rolls, in company with the Japanese, and the Italians, have been working on a 20,000-pound engine, with similar aims of rewolved also hope that DC-8s arisings. The force has also placed a have a thrust of 13,500 pounds, be far quieter and use 15 percent less kerosene. The TAY was also hope that DC-8s updated in this launched recently on an order for 200, worth According to Cammacorp, the U.S. company to operators of British BAC 1-11 and Dutch

gines in the lower thrust brackets, Pratt and Whitney, General Electric and Rolls-Royce all continue to invest in developed versions of their big engines, even though sales of the wide-bodied airliners that they were originally produced to power have slowed down dramatically as a result of the business slump.

Rolls is currently discussing with aircraft grow in studies for an advanced engine to pow-manufacturers a study for an advanced version of its RB-211, which powers all Lockheed TriStars, the Boeing 757 and some Boeing 747 jum-Royce Pegasus, which powers the Harrier, but bos, with a takeoff thrust potential up to 59,000 unlike the Pegasus would be supersonic. Even pounds. Pratt and GE are also talking with potential users about similar scaled-up versions of their JT-9 and CF-6 engines, which are on 747s, their JT-9 and the A-300 and A-310 European French Concorde, this would be quiet on takevantages of a family of engines, with thrust that Engines that will use less fuel in the future are

At the same time, interest is beginning to

Spey engines, with which these airliners are without the enormous research and develop- although there is a pause in kerosene prices at LONDON — Escalating development costs and uncertainties over future markets are beginning to force the world's big jet engine manufacturers, until now fierce competitors, into uncertainties. The most classic recent example is an agreement to collaborate on a family of engines with ment to collaborate on a family of engines with thrust range between 20,000 pounds and 30,000 pounds for projected 150-seat airliners.

LONDON — Escalating development costs and development costs are the markets are beginning to force the world's big jet engine manufacturers, until now fierce competitors, into uncleasing the Boeing 737-400 and the McDonnell Douglas percent less fuel than its predecessors and is far ow powered, will not meet the new noise regulations being enforced in Britain and in a number of European countries from the beginning of 1986 unless they are expensively sound-deadent of the decade for the interest centers around ensured that its predecessors and is far ow powered, will not meet the new noise regulations being enforced in Britain and in a number of European countries from the beginning of 1986 unless they are expensively sound-deadent of the decade for the interest centers around ensured to use their older, expensive "gas guz-ations to use their older, expensive sage guz-ations to use the proced in Britain and in a number of European countries from the beginning of 1986 unless they are expensively sound-deadent of the interest centers around ensured to the interest centers around ensured to return the new noise regulations being enforced in Britain and in a number of European countries from the beginning of 1986 unless they are expensively sound-deadent they are provided in the military services how to operate their air-own provided in fered to airframe manufacturers for a variety of that are now on flight decks. But advances that new military projects, among them the agile will enable them at least to keep pace with the combat aircraft that Britain plans to produce as escalating kerosene costs that are anticipated combat aircraft that Britain plans to produce as escalating kerosene costs that are anticipated — the main fighter for the Royal Air Force in the and with no sensible substitute for fossil fuel

even on the aerospace horizon. Engine manufacturers are anxious to sell their products not only to keep their factories busy at a time of recession but as an investment in their business for the future, for the trade in spares for a successful engine is lucrative and can last a eneration or more. A classic case in point is the Rolls-Royce Dart turbo-prop. It entered service 30 years ago this year on the Viscount airliner and has earned Rolls over \$675 million in sales and spares. More than 7,100 have been sold. and more than 100 million hours of operating

ARTHUR REED

New Round of Fare-Slashing Not Expected to Hit Europe

lapse in February 1982 of Sir Freddie Laker's aviation venture, the era of cheap fares seemed to be over, but now the U.S. airlines People Express has offered a \$145 oneway ticket between London and Newark. New Jersey, and the air fares war has broken out all over

People Express is the best known of a new breed of U.S. carriers that has sprung up since deregulation the policy that allows entrepreneurs to fly more or less where they like and at what fares. as long as Federal Aviation Administration safety criteria are satisfied. The newcomers are non-unionized, they use cheap secondhand airplanes and they offer passengers frequent flights, but a minimum of amenities in return for

iow pieces. Strong pressure has been applied from various sources on the European airlines - and the government that back them - to introduce deregulation, but so far without success.

The protagonists of fares and roues freedom in Europe point to the fact that European passengers often have to pay up to double the far paid by passengers inside Anerica to travel similar distances. -Arlines wanting to start up new rostes usually become bogged down in lengthy licensing proceedings and then find themselves rejeted by government departments that have negotiated bilateral greements, which allow only one arline from each country on a route and which authorize the sharing of revenues through pooling ar-

Those people in Europe who are against deregulation base their case on he argument that it is fallacious to compare airline operations in the United States and on the Continent. In Europe, they say, the basic costs of running airlines are far higher than they are on the other sid of the Atlantic. It is an argument that is backed up by statistics from the International Air Transpot Association, which indicate, instance, that crew costs are 21) percent up on those in the United States, maintenance 175 percent, ticketing/sales costs 268 percent, and route and landing ctarges 500 percent.

Mainly because of noise curfews at airports, which close them at night, European airlines operate 24 percent fewer hours each day compared with their U.S. counterparts. IATA said. IATA added that overall European costs were twice those in America, but the organizapercent higher.

Studies by the European Civil Avituon Conference and the Commision of the European Commuwould like to raise their fares to get a letter financial return but they oftraveling business class at a time of oftraveling inflation would be counte-productive by frightening off

replaced first class in most airlines. ing of tickets by quasi-legal travel his been a success story within Eu- agencies or shops, a practice that ape, airlines have noted in recent IATA estimates costs the airline in-

LOCAL EUROPE vs. U.S. DOMESTIC European operating costs are the highest in the world and twice the level of U.S. operating costs.

			ger Cost Cents)	% of To	otal Cost
ltem -	Europe % of U.S. Cost	% of Local D		Local Europe	U.S. Domestic Trunk
Crew	210	0.99	0.47	10.6	10.0
Fuel	145	1.98	1.36	21.2	29.0
Maintenance	176	0.80	0.46	8.6	9.7
Depreciation	165	0.46	0.28	4.9	5.9
Route & Landing Charges	500	1.05	0.20	11.2	4.2
Station & Ground	190	1.36	0.72	14.6	15.2
Passenger Service	115	0.50	0.43	5.3	9.2
Ticketing Sales	268	1.63	16.0	17.4	13.0
Other	322	0.58	0.18	6.2	3.8
TOTALS	199	9.35	4.71	100	100

In relation to the United States, European airlines operate 24 percent fewer hours per day, make 90 percent more landings and use aircraft with 50 percent fewer seats.

Against this background it is noteworthy that, while European costs are twice U.S. levels, European fares are on the average only 35 percent higher than U.S. fares.

market on many other routes. [ATA has established a special Companies that bought first-class group within its airline members to tickets now buy club class, those combat this trend, but, with far too who bought club now buy econo- many seats chasing too few passenmy, and others keep their execu- gers, the temptation to fill up their tives in the office to do business on

Source: IATA Cost Committee US CAB from 41

ed breed, particularly in view of the able. pending investigation by the U.S. Justice Department into alleged price-fixing on the North Atlantic Laker began his cheap-fare larly in Africa—of blocking or de-Skytrain flights between London laying currency earned there by the arrive work Laker's financial arrive industry. Up to 40 world. routes at the time that Sir Freddie crash resulted in the British liqui- airlines are affected, and it is estidator filing a suit in U.S. courts against the big airlines — British Airways, British Caledonian, Pan American, Trans World, Lufthansa and Swissair — alleging conspiracy among them to drive Laker off the

With such actions outstanding, it tion toted that despite this. Euro-peanfares are, on average, only 35 trying to run People Express off the route through fares-cutting. Fares-cutting could bring charges of dumping on the market seats at nit have concluded that European uneconomic prices. Rather, the big mit have concinued that Emopean airlines, in general, make inadequite profits. European airlines cure in the knowledge that People Express will be a small part of the total North Atlantic business and, fer that any increases in the cost possibly, with the hope that the newcomer will overextend itself and will withdraw before its losses become too severe.

Another problem with which the While business class, which has airlines must cope is the discount-

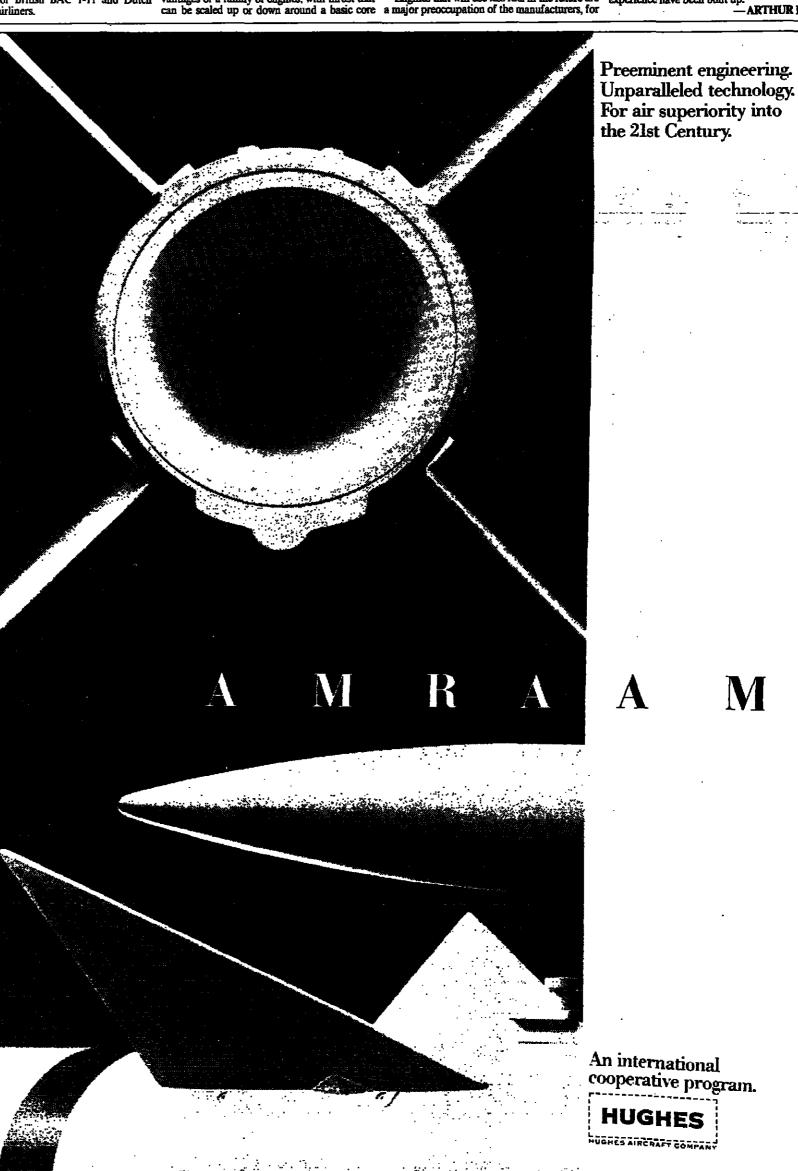
months a significant move down dustry as much as \$1 billion a year. aircraft with low-fare passengers the telephone, telex or video link. continues to prove too much for The large, old-established air- many of the airlines. In parts of the lines appear to be at a loss over world, tickets at up to 70 percent how to combat the new. deregulat- below the published price are avaii-

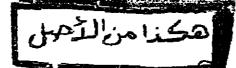
Another practice that affects airline finances and, therefore, the level of fares charged, is the practice by some countries — particumated that they are owed a total of about \$600 million.

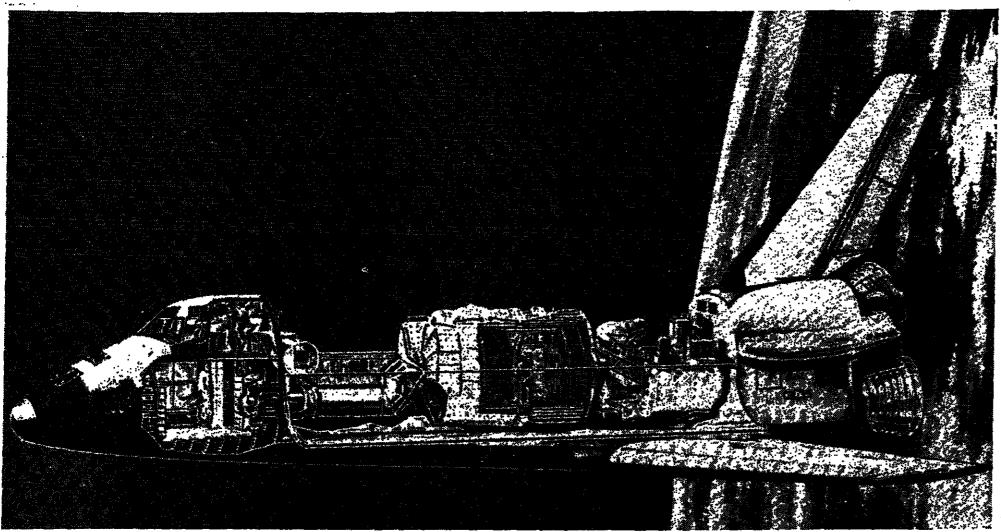
With all of these economic forces flowing against them, the airlines will have problems financing the estimated \$50 billion needed through the current decade to replace obsolete aircraft and other l equipment. Traditionally, profits from passenger fares and cargo rates have financed capital investment. Instead, they will have to 20 to hanks and finance houses for loans, which will result in a serious worsening of their debt-equity ra-

In an effort to maximize the revenues that they obtain from passengers, airlines may be expected to concentrate more on nurturing trade with passengers who have money to spend on first-class and business seats, rather than on the cheap-fare leisure market, which has been the center of attention. The bottom end of the market

will be left to charter operators, to | (Continued on Page 16S)







A model of the U.S. space shuttle carrying the spacelab.

European Space Hopes Depend on Successful Ariane Launch

nants," Claude Nicollier of Switzerland and Wubbo Ockels of the Netherlands, will participate in future Spacelab experiments.

Other programs of the European Space Agency that are under way include: development of advanced research in such areas as satellite communications; optical methods used in data processing and propulsion; and development of a remote-sensing system. Meanwhile, the agency is beginning to examine the possibilities of cooperating with NASA to

build an orbiting space station.

"Even if there is a failure of Ariane, we could continue our programs," Erik Quistgaard, the European agency's director-general, said recently at the Paris headquarters. He noted that he will be meeting NASA Administrator James M. Beggs in the French capital on June 1, to focus on present and future cooperation between the two agencies, despite their competition in selling launching services.

For example, Arianespace executives were hardly overjoyed that the European agency contracted with NASA for the first launching of an Exosat scientific satellite in the United States. The satellite's purpose is to determine the position and structure of celestial X-ray sources. The launching had been scheduled aboard Ariane, but the schedule was disrupted — and delayed — following the Sept. 10, 1982, crash of a fifth

Since there was no other alternative, the European agency contracted with NASA for a launch on the American Delta craft from Vandenberg Base, California. "It was a bit painful having to turn to the United States, considering the reason for the service and the fact that Exosat is a Euro-

SYSTEMS INTEGRATION.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL.

Is the programs are continuing."

Through 1984, the agency can count on continued budgetary support from member governments for current projects, such as developing advanced Ariane craft and expanding the launch facilities at Kourou. Expressed in current prices, the agency's budget, which is split among its 11 member nations, has grown dramatically — from 85 million European Currency Units (ECUs) in 1972 to 787 million ECUs a decade later and to slightly more than 1 billion ECUs at the Seriest Union and the final decision will be made on May 31 by Mr.

Although NASA's STAbillion budgets and that of the Seriest Union are

Although NASA's \$7-billion budget and that of the Soviet Union are considerably larger than that of the European Space Agency, ESA is viewed by member governments as an important venture not only for developing key, home-grown technology for Europe, but for creating jobs. Directly or indirectly, the agency employs about 10,000 persons, including 700 at Kourou.

"Although governments provide our budget, the fallout on our participating firms is incalculable, particularly during a period of economic recession," said Mr. Quistgaard. He added that the agency is looking at major future projects, including development of a highly advanced cryogenic engine for Ariane 5, which is still on the drawing boards.

"It would take 11 years and tens of millions of dollars to develop the engine," said Mr. Quistgaard, a Dane who is a former automobile and shipbuilding executive. "It shows that we have projects for 1985 and

The immediate focus, however, is Ariane's next launching, which is being prepared amid what a key figure described as "enormous precau-

Naturally, this kind of systems

know-how makes Grumman the

ideal partner for any company

planning to enhance their cur-

outside the United States that is

rent military aircraft. Or to develop

new aircraft. Because Grumman

has the proven ability to achieve

any realistic weapons systems

cost effective manner possible.

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the American Industries Joint

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For a demonstration of

goals. In the most effective, most

pean satellite," an Arianespace executive said, "but the important thing is the programs are continuing."

tions" to avoid another failure. "If we succeed, and I am sure we will, then we will have the confidence of the world." said Michel Bionier. then we will have the confidence of the world," said Michel Bignier,

Quistgaard and Frederic d'Allest, chairman of Arianespace and director of the French National Center for Space Studies. They will study de-tailed reports of engineers and technicians who are completing a final, flight-readiness review. "It is a very heavy burden," Mr. Quistgaard said of the approaching deadline.

NASA has been taking the European efforts in calm and cordial stride. "They're going to get past these problems and they're going to have a safe and reliable machine and they have a very formidable team of people to operate that," Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, NASA's ociate administrator said in an interview with a U.S. trade publication

"In the early 1960s, when we were getting started, our batting average was around 50-50," another senior NASA official said last week, "and that pump being used in Ariane 1 is high technology ... It is state of the

Meanwhile, other more sophisticated and powerful models are being built, including Ariane 2 and 3, which are scheduled for launch starting in mid-1984. The agency's most advanced rocket, known as Ariane 4, will be operational by the end of 1985 or early 1986, officials said. "When our every five weeks and increase production" from the present annual level of around five units to eight, Mr. Bignier said.

Ariane 4 is being aimed at one of the industry's single most important

satellite projects, intelest 6, which is widely regarded as the most powerful telecommunications satellites of the decade. "We shall be competing hard," Mr. Daoud said. He noted that, during the last few years, ESA has worked closely with NASA to develop earlier versions of the Intelsat satellites. But NASA and possibly private groups will be competing for the new Intelsat launch contract.

The worldwide competition for launching 258 civilian satellites between 1985 and 1991 has become intense, and increasingly sophisticated from a marketing standpoint. Until Oct. 1, 1985, and under U.S. government guidelines, NASA's rates for the shuttle will remain considerably below Arianespace rates. NASA charges about \$16 million per lameh; Ariane costs about \$30 million, depending on customer requirements. Rates for using Delta, an earlier U.S. launcher are far closer to its Euro-

"After 1985, when the American shuttle rates are raised between 50 and 60 percent to reflect the real costs, we will be on a fairer and more equal footing," Mr. Daoud said. He conceded that Arianespace recently lost a major contract to NASA for two launchings in Australia. "We were more expensive," he said. Mr. Daoud added that the hard-driving sales-manship of Lieutenant General Abrahamson helped clinch the deal for Daoud said, "and we plan to be actively presenting our services. It is a

NASA officials quietly concede that the Europeans have greatly stimulated their own marketing efforts. "Since Ariane, we have had to hustle a lot more, and it has worked successfully for both of us," a senior NASA official said.

Ariane on its launching pad in French Guiana.

Arianespace recently opened an office in Washington. Arianespace agrees with industry projections that the United States will renain the largest market in the world for civilian satellites in the 1985-1991 period. Officials expect the United States to account for 52 percent of the total market, against 16 percent for Western Europe and 12 percent in developing contribute.

The Federal Communications Commission in Washington recently approved 19 applications for new communications satellites.

They will be there, too, actively looking for launch facilities, Mr.

ry dynamic business. On the assumption that Ariane's June launch will be successful ESA cugineers are already preparing follow-up launches by the Euroean craft of several Intelsat satellites, starting on Aug. 26.

"And we are keeping our fingers crossed," an Arianespace exe Reflecting its determination to increase its toehold in the U.S. market,

NASA Gets Into Gear for Heavy Space Load Shuttle Flights Prove Craft's Worth as Working Service Fleet for Satellites

WASHINGTON - When the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration almost lost a \$100million satellite called the Tracking Data and Relay Satellite early in April, space agency officials from the Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California threw up their hands in dismay.
"We've lost it," one senior

NASA official cried out when the TDRS started tumbling out of control after a second-stage engine taking the satellite into a 22,400 mile high orbit misfired. "Forget it," another said. "It's all over."

Luckily, it wasn't all over. For almost three hours, the satellite tumbled through space deaf to all the commands being radioed up to it to stop tumbling and stabilize itself. Fifteen minutes before its batteries ran out, the satellite's turnbling antenna caught one of the commands being beamed contimously at it from Earth, separated itself from its engine, fired tiny thruster jets to stop its tumble and unfolded its solar panels to go off battery power.

the most costly disasters in American space history had been avoided in what could only be called the nick of time. Robert O. Aller, diget the kind of coverage we need rector of the TDRS program, said: for the next 20 years," Mr. Aller We got it back under control only because of the outstanding efforts match this coverage on the ground of an excellent flight control team would require an expansion of our that reminds me that this business is one of men and machines, not

It was almost a miracle. One of

TDRS is not just any old machine. It is the first of three identi-

will use to comprise its command cecom, are still reshaping the eggpost in earth orbit for the next 20 shaped orbit the TDRS satellite wings and a tail that is built udtake
years, a network of relay satellites wound up in last April, they are
off like a rocket and land on Larth post in earth orbit for the next and years, a network of relay satellites wound up in last April, they are that will provide round-the-clock more than halfway to getting it in global communications coverage with all American satellites in will place it over the equator north-cast orbit — civilian, commercial east of Brazil. In the last two same than the periger of the orbit has

and military.

Though the cost of deploying and operating the TDRS network will come to more than \$3 billion miles. for the next 20 years, it will be worth every nickel. Satellites now in earth orbit are out of touch with the ground 80 percent of the time they are in orbit. That includes the space shuttle, whose astronauts can only communicate with Mission Control in Houston when they pass over land where the United States

has an operating ground station. TDRS changes all that, From eosynchronous orbit, where they hover over the same spots on Earth 22,400 miles high, TDRS will relay signals from all earth-orbiting sa-tellites back to the United States 85 percent of the time they are in or-bit. What's more, TDRS will allow NASA to send up instrumented payloads like the \$1-billion space lab and the \$1-billion space telescope whose rate of information return is 10 to 20 times that of satel-

lites of the 1970s. "There would be no other way to said in a recent interview. "To ground-based network that would cost billions of dollars."

While the space agency and the owners of the TDRS satellite, a joint venture of Western Union and General Telephone called Spaweeks, the perigee of the orbit has been raised almost 5,000 miles to where it now stands at 18,240

that have done this have been fired for more than 24 hours. Engineers figure they have another 21 hours of burn time before they get the shuttle flights have been scheduled five-ton satellite to where they

How important is it that the TDRS satellite get to geosynchronous orbit? If it does not get there, the flight of the European-built Spacelab now scheduled for September 30 will have to be postponed indefinitely. The Landsat satellite now in orbit and which has taken the best photographs of Earth ever made from space will be

The space telescope due to be launched from the shuttle in 1985 or 1986, which has been described as the "most important scientific instrument ever flown" cannot be flown unless it has TDRS to relay its information and receive its commands from Earth.

If the space telescope is the most important scientific instrument ever flown, TDRS might well be described as the most important scientific servant ever flown. Without it, the American space program has a future that at best is a limited one. With it, the future of the U.S. space program is almost limitless.

The satellite's most important

like an airplane. There are two shoules n

service, Columbia and Challeig Two more are being buil to make its maiden voyage on the 12th shuttle flight in March of 1984 and the Atlantis will fly for the first time on the 25th sharle flight in April of 1985. In all 82 that already take the program fite

The next shuttle flight is the asenth and is now scheduled for line 18. It will carry an Indonesian and a Canadian communications satellite into space and will be historic for one very simple reason - both satellites will be deployed in space by a 50-foot-long mechanical arm ipulated from inside the shuetle cockpit by Sally Ride, the first American woman to fly in space. ...

Ms. Ride will make space history for more than being the first american woman to go into space she will be a member of the firstcrew to land the spaceliner back a the Kennedy Space Center in Florida where they have only taken off from so far. The eighth flight o the shuttle now scheduled for nid-August also promises to make space history. It will be the jest manned flight that will take of all night and land at night though will make its night landing at id wards Air Force Base in Californi where the endless runways give be astronauts more room to make t



There is no more difficult task in

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At Grumman, after three full decades in systems engineering,

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tion systems into an aircraft than

any other company in the world.

times more tactical electronics

Maybe that's why five of the

in the United States today are

than other, comparable aircraft.

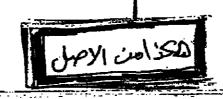
eleven tactical aircraft produced

In fact, by weight, a Grumman aircraft averages two to three

grating systems so that they

work to their fullest potential.

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Public Investors Are Filling Gap in Financing Troubled U.S. Airlines

By Anita Schrodt

NEW YORK - Unsuccessful in their attempts to fill coffers with operating profits, U.S. airlines have found a new source of financing ... the public investor.

Banks and other institutional leaders, worried about the airlines' heavily leveraged balance sheets, have backed away from airline fisancing. But the gap is being filled by individual stockholders. U.S. airlines raised more equi

in the first four months of 1983 than in all of 1982, an unusually active year for airline equity offerings. Most Wall Street analysts expect the activity to continue through the year. For U.S. airlines, losses have

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been large for three years in a row. The net loss was about \$900 miltion last year, according to the Air Transport Association of America, an industry trade group. Investors have not been deterred, however, They apparently are convinced that airline fortunes will turn around and are favorably impressed by the potential savings that lower jet fuel

"The market operates on 10mance rather than fact," said Robert H. Hotz. senior vice president and director of the corporate finance department at Smith, Barney, Harris, Upham & Co. of New York, an investment bank. "It is easier to sell the story when it is out in front of you."

Airlines began going to the pub-lic for money in 1982. The pace picked up last fall amid rumors of crude oil price cuts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Airline stock values

But the move toward the public became most noticeable in January, when E.F. Hutton went to the public with an unusual \$100 miltion offering of convertible secured trust notes - secured by aircraft aircady in the fleet and convertible iater to common stock — on behalf of Pan American World Airways. Despite speculation that Pan Am was on the verge of financial roin, the offering oversold, winding up at \$150 million. Pan Am went back to the market

in May with a \$100 million offering which began as a \$50 million offering - of senior debentures and warrants to purchase common stock. That offering was equally successful, despite Pan Am's first quarter net loss of \$79.6 million.

Last year, U.S. airlines raised more than \$800 million through offerings of common or preferred stock or through debt offering on months of 1983, they raised about \$1 billion.

Every major airline and many of public for money at least once in the fall and during the first half of the year. Delta Air Lines has gone to the public seven times since last fall, according to Thomas S. Hy-land Jr., vice president of corporate ratings for Standard & Poor's

Corp.

"It reflects a degree of confidence unparalleled in this industry for the past 15 years." said Julius Maldutis, vice president at Salomon Brothers investment banking firm. Mr. Maldutis is less enthusiastic about the airline industry's financial future; he believes deep discount fares that have eroded the airlines' ability to make profits will

Two airline corporate parents -Texas Air Corp., parent of Conti-nental Airlines. Texas International Airlines and New York Air; and Trans World Corp., parent of Trans World Airlines — decided to share airline ownership successful-

Texas Air raised \$40 million by selling 2 million common shares and 2 million convertible shares of Continental. Trans World raised \$78 million by selling 5.6 million shares of TWA.

Between October of last year and April, Texas Air raised a total of more than \$160 million, including the Continental stock sale; Trans World raised more than \$300 million between June 1982

and April 1983. Among the transactions, Texas Air sold 3.5 million shares of common stock, raising \$44 million; 1.6 ferred stock for \$40 million, notes and warrants of Continental to American General, an insurance company, for \$40 million.

Trans World sold 6.6 million shares of preferred stock for \$99 million: 2.75 million shares of common stock for \$77 million; 1.8 milfrom shares of common stock and 1.8 million dual option warrants for \$46 million; and called for redemption of its 12 percent con-

Merrill Lynch has emerged as a leader among managers for the air-line issues, with E.F. Hutton and First Boston Corp. close behind. Merrill Lynch handled a \$188 milaon straight debt offering of equipment trust certificates for Eastern

Airlines last October. The move to increase equity is benefiting the airlines overlever-aged balance sheets, according to Mr. Hotz. In 1981, he said, U.S. carriers raised \$2 of debt for every \$1 of equity; last year, that was reversed - \$2 of equity for every \$1

of debr For the major and national U.S. airlines, the growing debt-to-equity ratio has been one reason institutional and bank lenders have backed away. The airlines' debt-toequity ratio jumped from 103 percent in 1978 to 167 percent in September 1982. U.S. manufacturing companies by comparison, averaged long-term debt amounting to 32 percent of equity at the end of

overexposed to foreign currency fluctuations — 42 percent of its American investor."

revenue is in Swiss francs, but 50 Public markets ha

U.S. capital market. Swissair is tlinger calls it a "company-wide 7 percent bond issue, which was agreement. striptease just for the glaring promptly oversubscribed.

Public markets have experienced percent of its expenses is in the lo-cal currency.

activity in Europe along the lines lines, have become involved in in-be willing to consider an applica-long as the lessor was a foreign novative financing through opera-tion for loan guarantees on an op-company and "in the business of But, according to Erich Gei- States. Swissair's stock is selling for ting lease sales.

Aircraft manufacturers, concerned about sluggish production

sair, are reluctant to jump into the gone to the U.S. investor. Mr. Gei-

Mr. Lord said the bank could Most recently, one of the five consider loan guarantees for operacommissioners of the U.S. Exporting leases when the final operator
Import Bank said the bank would of the aircraft was a U.S. airline as

A third eight-year operating
Under the lease agreement, lease, worked to finance 33 new
American can cancel on 30 days 737s for Delta Air Lines, features owning aircraft for rent."

Despite the renewed interest of U.S. investors in airline offerings, some foreign airlines, such as Swis
some foreign airlines, such as Swis
and economics for swissan, a target substantial public exposure is 50 percent more than a year ago, ting lease deals appear to be enlike to see someone make an applilation of U.S. regulations to retike to see someone make an applilation of U.S. regulations to retike to see someone make an applilation, and some of the public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure of the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure of the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public exposure is substantial public exposure. Substantial public exposure is substantial public exposure in the public commercial aircraft subsidiary, and Super 80s going to Trans World Pratt & Whitney, the engine sup- Airlines.

notice during the first five years, with a penalty, or at the end of five ing Co. and arranged by first Bosyears with no penalty. If that hap- ton Corp. and Goldman Sachs.

1978 and 37 percent in September thinger, vice president of finance and economics for Swissair, a tender of U.S. regulations to re
U.S. regulations to re
On a case-by-case basis. I would have to consider it and economics for Swissair, a tender of up with the first operating lease deals appear to be enlike to see someone make an appliance of up with the first operating lease last year's high; and economics for Swissair, a tender of up with the first operating lease last year to sell 20 near one DC-9 Superation of the percent more than a year ago.

On a case-by-case basis. I would not catch on, operating lease last year to sell 20 near one DC-9 Superation of the percent more than a year ago.

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On a case-by-case basis. I would not catch on, operating lease last year to sell 20 near of the percent more than a year ago.

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The First.

Igor Sikorsky flew the world's first practical helicopter on September 14, 1939. Today, Sikorsky, the company, is the largest helicopter manufacturer on earth.



The Finest.

The Sikorsky H-60 series is the new standard of the U.S. Military. As Army BLACK HAWK, Navy SEAHAWK, and NIGHT HAWK, recently selected by the Air Force, this next-generation helicopter will serve both present and future multi-role requirements, including troop transport, logistics support, ASW, search and

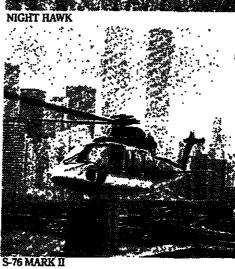
Sikorsky's SUPERSTALLION H-53E is the Western World's largest heavy-lift helicopter, no being used by the U.S. Marines and Navy for any task requiring up to a 16-ton lift. The MH-53E will be used by the Navy as the next-generation airborne minesweeper.

The technology that produced these aircraft created the finest commercial helicopter in its class, the Sikorsky S-76 MARK II. The high level of maturity and acceptance achieved by this aircraft early in its evolution are the result of over 200,000 flight hours. In the tough offshore oil market, MARK II is delivering 95% availability, over 98% reliability. In the highly competitive corporate marketplace, MARK II is the most popular twin turbine helicopter.

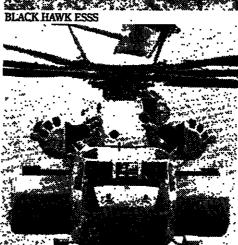
And in the AUH-76 military helicopter, Sikorsky has blended commercial and military expertise to create a multi-role aircraft destined for worldwide service.





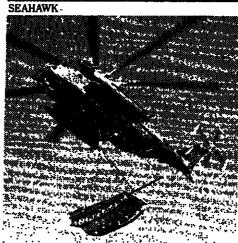




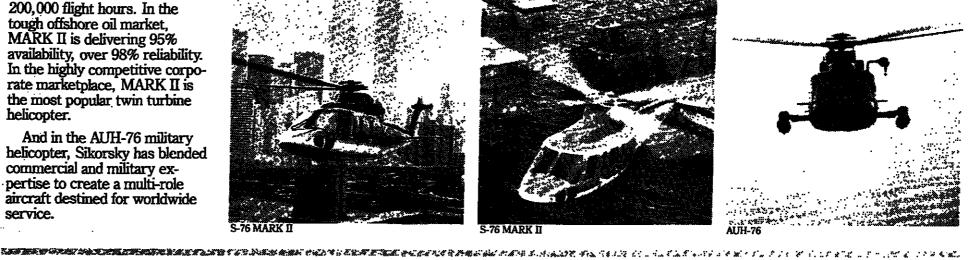








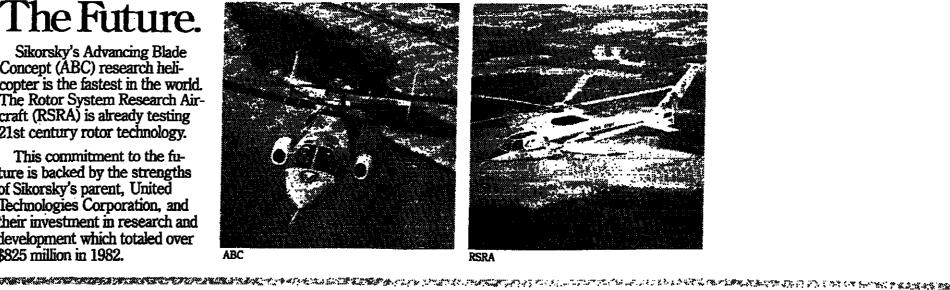
CH-53E



The Future.

Sikorsky's Advancing Blade Concept (ABC) research helicopter is the fastest in the world. The Rotor System Research Aircraft (RSRA) is already testing 21st century rotor technology.

This commitment to the future is backed by the strengths of Sikorsky's parent, United Technologies Corporation, and their investment in research and development which totaled over \$825 million in 1982.





Sikorsky. The Leader.

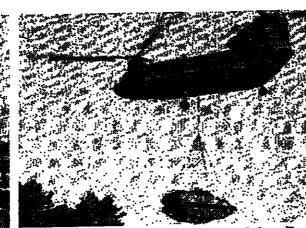




The SA 332- Super Puma from Aerospatiale.

Westland 30, a new generation of executive helicopters.





The helicopter cargo Mark One Chinook from Boeing.

Helicopters: Profits Down, Upturn Seen

Military budgets may be expected to expand quickly, while commercial businesses, seeing a return to profitability, will be more willing to spend money on an item that some shareholders criticize at annual meetings as directors' toys.

mpact of the worldwide recession, of city-center to city-center air vefar this year from last — as much world of helicopters seem set to as 50 percent at some companies.

The sector should take off faster hareholders criticize at annual neetings as "directors' toys."

Such criticisms still are heard, despite the fact that the civil rota-ry-wing aircraft proved itself con-clusively in the rush during the hanl aircraft, such as the twin-rotor Boeing Vertol Chinook, to replace his journey. maller, range-limited types.

LONDON — Although the helicopters, once the recestion of any kind as a way of aiding with one of the best commercial the world for a safe, economic and the with one of the best commercial the world for a safe, economic and efficiency has been a long struggle, particularly outside the United and sales in this sector are down so hicle. New developments in the with its higher operating costs comhas been even more difficult. But commerce and industry are

wear-and-tear can be achie

having executives use helicopters

rather than surface transport. Specialist companies continue to

and to find other users to buy its

umised flying hours.

Recent advances in design and

manufacture are making the helicopter more attractive to both the

Typical of a new generation of than others when the economic machines tailored for this sort of downturn recedes, however. Mili-work is the Westland 30, an updattary budgets may be expected to ed version of the Lynx military helexpand quickly, while commercial icopter, which the British company businesses, seeing a return to proficintly developed with the French a tability, will be more willing to spend money on an item that some mounted on a raft on top of the spring up prepared to manage and operate the company helicopter aircraft, connected to the airframe by suspension units, which damp out a lot of the noise and vibration for the 17 passengers and which also make the aircraft quieter for

those on the ground. 1970s to develop undersea oil and natural gas reserves. Helicopters like an animer, so that the businow are accepted in offshore pros-pecting as an everyday form of ple, a Boeing 737, will not be aware transport and the trend is for long-hand aircraft such as the train-protect

.The second area of potential ex-There are immense possibilities pansion for civil helicopters lies in in two other fields of civil opera-executive aviation. Having the

States; and in the helicopter sector, into their new military designs pared to fixed-wing, the struggle fiber composites that will enable crews to survive a vertical crash at speeds of up to 50 kilometers an beginning to accept that enormous hour. savings of time, cost and general Wit

With soaring development costs for all aerospace projects, helicop-ters included, the aim of the manufacturers is to produce aircraft that with only minor and inexpensive changes. Sikorsky sees its H-60 seadaptable to numerous military roles — including attack, transport, and naval, while the EH-101, to be developed jointly by Britain and Italy, will have three versions — na-val, utility and commercial.

civil and the military markets. Air-frame and engine lives are being lengthened through the use of more But the big development for the sophisticated gearboxes and rotor future, already well-advanced in the United States, is tilt-rotor, in heads; aircraft are becoming light-er, stronger and more fuel-efficient as composite materials replace the which two helicopter rotors at the tips of a conventional wing lift the aircraft off the ground, and then traditional aerospace metals in swivel through 90 degrees to act as and tail rotor blades; and enconventional propellers. hanced flight-deck aviation elec-

The U.S. armed services have isronics are increasing the safety sued a joint requirement, coded JVX, for a vertical-lift aircraft. and accuracy of helicopter flying.
In the military world, the drive continues toward greater maneu-verability, battlefield survivability with a demand that the airframe be made of composite material, rather than metal. The attraction to the (the ability to return to base after manufacturers is a potential order being hit by enemy fire) and hanlof 1,000 or more machines, but so ing power - whether the load is far a joint proposal by Boeing Ver-tol and Bell is the only one in the troops, supplies or anti-tank misfield. Bell has built two XV-15 tilt-The North Atlantic Treaty Orrotor test-bed prototypes, and its JVX proposal, with Boeing, will be one of its main weapons to deter any Soviet ground attack against Western Europe and manufactur-ers are improving the firepower of based on these. All operators of helicopters, whether military or civil, are watching the concept very closely, with its promise of considmissiles to be carried by helicopters erably decreased operating costs into battle. Among the many new and improved helicopters appear-ing in this sector are the Westland

Major Jet Airliner Builders Restrained by Recession

(Continued from Page 9S) American and Trans World airlines. While those arrangements brought howls from Boeing, they enabled Douglas to keep its DC-9 production line moving at an ac-

The other commercial Douglas line, the DC-10 jumbo jet, still is in production, but only to make the KC-10 military tanker version for

Boeing is the end of a program, not the beginning of new ones. The Scattle-based firm has announced that it will stop building the ubiq-uitous 727, after having produced 1.832 copies of the standard-body

That is the longest production run of any jettimer built, and 727s ed to constitute about one-half of the world's jet fleet. The last 727s to be completed will be 15 freighters for Federal Express; the line will close at the end

Meanwhile, "We're just thankful we've got that backlog," said John Wheeler for Boeing, Boeing has a backlog of 410 solid orders for various members of its extended anplane family with delivery dates promised as late as 1988. Douglas, which claims to have outsold Boeing in both dollars and units in 1982, has a firm backlog of only 84 airplanes, so it must continue to try

Nonetheless, Boeing has had to and that means less income. Commercial revenue in 1982 for Boeing declined to \$5.1 billion from \$7 biltion a year earlier. Commercial profit was \$16 million, a dramatic drop from \$308 million in 1981.

On the positive side, Boxing now has absorbed most of the costs of developing its two newest entrants into the jet field - the 757 and 767 - and both programs are building

the L-1011 Tristar jumbo, has decided to cut its long-running losses and abandon that program. The last five Tristars are nearing the end of the line at the slick asse facility Lockheed built just for the L-1011 in Palmdale, California. Lockheed now is out of the commercial business and is concentrating on military contra

Both Boeing and Douglas have solid entries in aircraft seating 100 to 140 people and in the jumbo category. Both are sitting on the side-lines at the moment in the race, if it 150- to 160-seat simplane which sev-

such a plane is available because engine manufacturers have yet to produce the engine that is needed.

such a plane on the planning books applied for permission for a transas the D-3300 — an outgrowth of Atlantic service with a DC-10 contain abandoned joint venture with taining only first-class seats.

Fokker once called the MDF-100.

ARTHUR REED

Boeing's Mr. Wheeler said that five years before that new engine is available. "We can afford to make"

Pratt & Whitney and Japanese partners are engaged in a joint program to develop a new technology engine that, Mr. Wheeler said, "looks applicable."

In the meantime, Douglas' stratfor the next few years is to sell 80, which normally carries 142 peo-

Douglas is seeking enough orders to launch a smaller version of the Super 80, dubbed the Super 90. It would seat 100 to 120 passengers and would feature the efficiencies of all the high-technology electronics that have found their way into newer cockpits and control sys

for a follow-on jumbo to the DC-10. It is called the MD-100 and would feature advanced engines tronics and digital displays. "We're very much engaged" in trying to sell enough of those airplanes to justify starting a line, Mr. Hansen

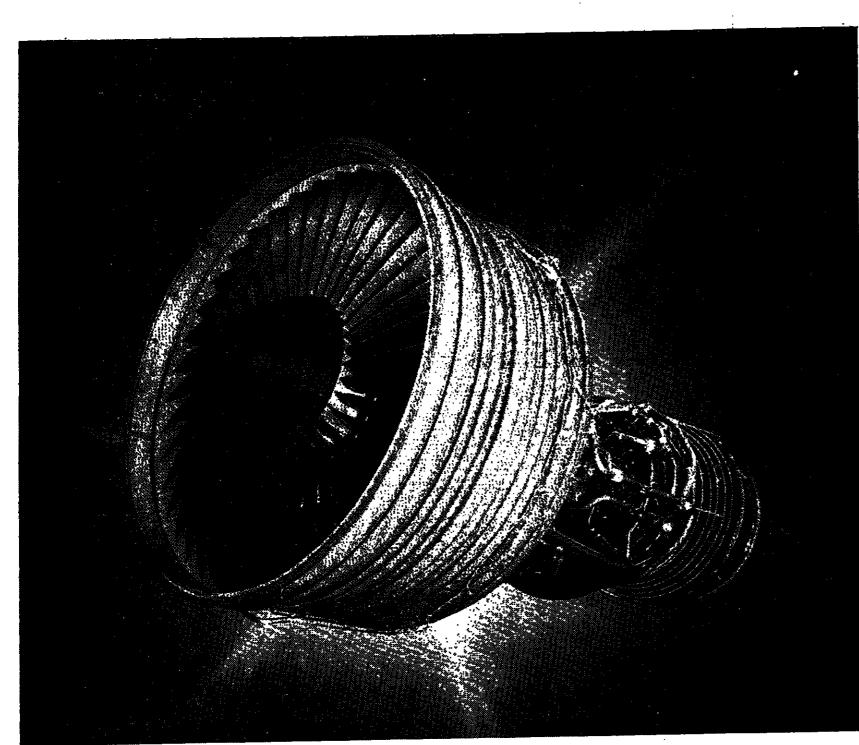
sions of its new 757s and 767s last year and is well on the way with a duled for December 1984.

Boeing also is seeking enough orders to build a stretch 767. The 767-300 would be available in 1986 and would carry about 40 more passengers than the standard model, which carries about 250 people. And Boeing is seeking to get the Federal Aviation Administration to change the rules requiring at least three engines for many tran-soceanic flight routes. That would for the North Atlantic run, for which it easily has the range. However, J. Lynn Helms, FAA administrator, has said that he is "not plane provides the safety and relia bility I seek" for such flights.

Airline Fares

(Continued from Page 13S) low-cost airlines like People Excan be called that, to develop a press and to a more regulated form Sanford N. McDonnell, chair unsold seats will be placed on the man and chief executive of market at a discount directly by the McDonnell Douglas, predicted recently that it would be 1990 before a few days before scheduled flights,

velers still have money to spend on McDonnell said. "We would lose are charged, often are nearly full the technology gain" that comes between Europe and the United from developing the airframe after States and make an operating profknowing the specifics of the enit for British Airways. And, a Britgines, he said. Douglas is carrying ish independent operator recently



CF6-80C2. "THE" ENERGY EFFICIENT ENGINE OF THE 1990'S. AVAILABLE IN 1985!

Continuing a tradition of leadership in bringing advanced technology to commercial aviation, General Electric has now introduced the CF6-80C2. Initially rated at 56,000 lbs. thrust, the -80C2 has already been tested to 62,000 lbs., assuring adequate growth for a growing market.

Designed to achieve maximum airline profitability, the CF6-80C2 is a product of the breakthrough technology demonstrated by GE and NASA in the Energy Efficient Engine (E3) project, a program so successful it is literally advancing the state of the art by years . . . making 1990's technology available in

The CF6-80C2. Already tested to the highest commercial thrust ratings ever and already demonstrating low fuel burn. Proof that instead of just talking about advances in aircraft engine technology, at General Electric we're making themwell in advance of all other aircraft engine manufacturers.

We bring good things to life.



WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Usually, Market's Cruelest Month ·Is May, But Will It Be This Year?

Wall Street should be floundering now through its worst patch of the year —historically, stocks get clobbered in May. There's a definite bias in the market against the month, too much to be ignored," said John A. Mendelson, vice president and technical ana-

lyst for Morgan Stanley. Figures by the firm's research department show that since 1900 May has been "down" 45 times but up only 38 — making it the only month in which, historically, the market ends up lower than when it started. January is by far the strongest month on average, up 57 times this century. The reason usually advanced for why May is relatively so weak

is that money from pension funds and other sources, available the first of the year, has dried up. An even sorrier performance by the month during recent years is re-flected in data from the Stock Trader's Almanac, published by Yale Hirsch, in the last 18 years, as measured by the Dow Jones, stocks in May have lost ground 14 times.

says last week's

'bottom fishing.'

Since 1965, figures show an average loss on the Dow (using a D-J Salomon's Birinvi base of 1,000) of 19 points for the

. June has also been a weak market month in more recent history, market action showed and together both of them have suffered an average loss of 26 points dating back to 1965. Not once in the 10 years between then

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and 1974 was the Dow able to chalk up a net gain between May I and June 30. In 1975 it took Wall Street's greatest half-year gain up to that date (265.75 Dow points) to break the losing streak. Since then stocks have only been up two times in May-June and last year suffered a 43-point setbck, falling to 812. May this year began the month at 1,226.20 on the Dow, making it neck and neck now whether it will end shead or not.

'Decline and Consolidation'

"Mr. Mendelson, who said he is betting it won't, believes that the market is in a "decline-and-consolidation phase that will last a long time." The market formed an important intermediate-term top in early May, he said, and a 10-15 percent correction will occur during the next four to five months, leaving the levels established three weeks ago the "highs for

This week he added autos and broadcasting to the groups that he expects will suffer more than a 15 percent drop. They join defense, emerging-growth, technology and stock-brokerage as groups to be sold-investors who want to stay in the market can "hide," he said, in these groups: chemicals, drugs, food, food-store chains, international oils and tralities (electric and telephone).

Jack Solomon, technical analyst at Thomson McKinnon, recommends that "trading sales be made into any extreme strength before the long [Memorial Day] weekend." (Memorial Day, a U.S. holiday, is next Monday.) As June begins, he expects a resumption of the "corrective trend."

The few groups that the firm believes are not "extended" and look "positive" include drugs, fertilizers, gaming, gold-mining, oils and oil-well confirment and services.

well equipment and services.

Technical analysis — the study of market trends and momentum — also leads Stan Weinstein, editor of the Professional Tape Reader advisory letter, to remain cautious about Wall Street for the near term. But he is also bullish about oil-related stocks, along with banks, building, casi-

nos and hotels and motels, despite the general admonition for investors to "go slowly at this point in the [bull market] cycle."

Added this week to his recommended list were four offshore drillers: Noble Affiliates, Reading & Bates, Rowan and Tidewater. For selling now and buying back at lower prices he suggests these "shorts": Digital Equipment, Eastman Kodak, Evans & Sutherland, Home Health Care, Intermed and ISC Systems.

Internet and ISC Systems.

Salomon Brothers' Lessle Birmyi, whose computer tracks money flows; juto stocks by big institutional investors, said that less week's market action showed "bottom fishing." He noted that institutions accumulated Western Co. of North America, and oil-service stock that was one of only four Standard & Poor's composite index issues that declined in price

Oil stocks are also "looking better and better" to Martin Zweig, whose Zweig Forecast notes about the market: "It never pays to fight the tape — and the tape is incredibly strong." He is telling subscribes to remain fully invested and said that while Texas Oil & Gas, one of his recommended stocks continues strong, the "one to buy here" is Superior Oil.

Regional banks, however, are his favorite group. He likes First Virginia Banks and Trust Co. of Georgia. Recommended stocks "within buying range" are Durr-Fillauer, Walgreen, First Boston, Lifemark, Media General "A" and Decision Data Computer:

"Individuals and institutions in Europe are loaded with energy stocks." according to Greg A. Smith, director of research at Prodential-Bache Securities, who recently returned from the Continent. He said large positions in the issues have been retained from the 1978-80 surge in the stocks, and he noted new buying.

"Above all, investors in Europe are awaiting a correction — especially in the technology group. There is also interest in buying laggards among the cyclicals and energy stocks."

CURRENCY RATES

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Frankfort	2,4855	1941		33.26 -	1,683 x.	82.98	. 5013	120.25	27.91
London (b)	1.5824	·	3.84	11.824	2,238.51	44378	78.56	1,2798	14,1005
Militar -	1,447.70	2,335.60	583.53	197.48		528.56	29,765	714.18	36534
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Zurich	2.068	3.2767	33.12	27.665	6.1497	74.015	4169*		23215
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INTEREST RATES

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H. Onno Ruding, the Dutch finance minister, who is seeking to promote private enterprise; and a Rotterdam oil refinery.

Ruding Attempts to Fix Dutch Economy

By Bob Hagerty tional Herald Trib

THE HAGUE — At age 40, H. Onno Ruding got his first call to preside over the Dutch economy. He thought it over and said no. Last October, three years later, Mr. Ruding again got the call to serve as finance minister,

In 1980, Mr. Ruding explained in an interview here recently, the Dutch government did not seem sufficiently resolved to do what he has long insisted upon: Slash the role of government spending and restore incentives to private business. Now, he said, "the mentality has

The Dutch are submitting — passively for the most part — to what Neil de Marchi, an economist at Algemene Bank Nederland, calls "a qui-et social revolution." Dogma of the 1960s and 1970s is being discarded. The government no longer automatically raises welfare payments in line with private-sector wages. Cost-of-living pay increases are no longer automatic, and many workers recently have agreed to accept lower wages in return for a shorter workweek.

Nonetheless, the new center-right govern-ment has set itself a difficult goal in trying to boost private enterprise in one of the world's most advanced welfare states. For the lean and

described by the press as "austere," it is a rare chance to test political convictions.

Mr. Ruding is new to political office. His background is the International Monetary Fund, where he was an executive director from 1977 to 1980, and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, here he became a director in 1981.

In banking, Mr. Ruding is highly respected. In politics, some Dutch bankers say, he needs to become less rigid and cultivate the art of compromise. One banker said that Mr. Ruding has the "zeal of an expert" rather than the "diplo-macy of a minister," and thus occasionally caus-

es needless friction. For his part, Mr. Ruding said the one thing that he would object to being called is "a typical politicism," made pliable by years of wheeling and dealing. That would not be a great compliment for a minister of finance," he said. In trying to fix the Dutch economy, Mr. Rud-

ing and his colleagues have their work cut out The natural-gas riches of the Netherlands almost seem like a curse these days. Used to cheap energy, the economy is geared to such

industries as petroleum refining, chemicals and agriculture. These are some of the areas where cheap-

scholarly Mr. Ruding, who takes pride in being wage countries are muscling in and making Dutch products uncompetitive.

As a result, unemployment is expected to rise to about 18 percent at year-end from the current 16 percent. The government forecasts that gross national product will sink 0.5 percent this year, the fourth consecutive annual decline. Profits are sluggish, especially in manufacturing, where the return on equity of publicly listed terMed subsidiary, which supplies companies in recent years has averaged about 5

That kind of return hardly encourages private cent of InterMed shares would be share. BTR's share-swap offer valinvestment, which has fallen by an average of distributed to Tilling shareholders, about 7 percent annually in the past three years. reducing Tilling's stake in In-For this year, the government expects a 3-per-terMed to 55 percent.

Like bourses in most other industrial nations, the Amsterdam Stock Market is encouraged The ANP-CBS general index has bulled ahead more than 20 percent so far this year.

For now, the government seems to have broad support for its free-market prescriptions. Those policies are not likely to produce quick results, however. If the government cuts spending, unemployment rises and then requires new

slashed government revenue. Thus, despite cost-(Continued on Page 21, Col.1)

Tilling to Give Cash, Securities If Bid Repelled

By Bob Hagerty pernational Herald Tribuna

LONDON - Thomas Tilling offered Wednesday to reward its shareholders with cash and securities if they resist the temptation of selling out to BTR.

The move appeared to be Till-ing's final lurch in the seven-weekold struggle between the two British industrial holding companies. Several leading analysts said that, although the result should be close, BTR's bid of almost £700 million (\$1.1 billion) still appears likely to

At the close of trading Wednesday, BTR said it had now bought 22 percent of Tilling's shares and had received acceptances of its offer for almost 5 percent more. If the bid fails, Tilling said it will

ask shareholders to vote on proposals that the company: Sell about 20 percent of its Inhealth care products in Europe and the United States. A further 25 per-

If the two proposals are approved, Tilling said, its holders will receive about 62 pence in cash and securities for each Tilling share als.

In another attempt to stop BTR, Tilling estimated that it could raise spending on benefits.

Tilling estimated that it could raise
The worldwide drop in natural-gas prices has £875 million if it were to sell all its assets. By that reckoning, the company is worth about 300 pence a



Sir Patrick Meaney

ues Tilling at about 240 pence a

The stock market showed little • Sell its entire Cornhill Insur- reaction Wednesday to the Tilling ance subsidiary for about £150 mil- moves; the company's shares rose I penny to 226. Tilling's chief executive, Sir Patrick Meaney, cited light trading and the need for the market to assess the complex propos-

> "Tilling have pulled out all the stops," said Kevin Cammack, an analyst at the stockbrokerage Buckmaster & Moore, Even so, Mr. Cammack said he believed the Tilling defense was not "going to be

The BTR offer is tempting, he said, partly because Tilling shares are likely to fall if BTR fails to win control by its deadline of June 8. The analyst said the share price would likely decline at least 10 percent. Tilling argued Wednesday that its current share price is fully justified even without a bid.

Some analysts noted that Tilling would see his proposals as going against that argument, but he asserted that the proposals would better serve shareholders than would a BTR takeover.

Sir Patrick also said that about a dozen companies had expressed in-terest in buying Cornhill Insurance. Analysts speculated that the list included the British insurance company Allianz Holdings and the U.S. insurance giant American General, which recently listed its shares on the London Stock Ex-

April 1983

Loans to Brazil Will Be Delayed, Bankers Say

By James L. Rowe Jr. WASHINGTON -The Interna-

tional Monetary Pund and major commercial bank lenders will deny Brazil more than \$1 belien in loan Brazil more than \$11, tallion in loan

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Brazil more than \$ nomic conditions regressed by the lenders, banking sources said.

José Carlos Madeira Serrano. foreign area director of Brazil's central bank, denied Wednesday that the loan would be delayed The Associated Press reported from Brasilia. He declined to be more specific.]

Wednesday in heavy trading thanks to a late surge of buying.

age, which had finctuated through-

May 6. Tuesday's rise was the best since it soured 22.25 on April 26.

Advances led declines by a 9-6 margin among the 1,977 issues traded.

The Big Board turnover was 120

The volume included a 7-million-

million shares, up from the 109.8 million traded Tuesday.

share block of Ramada Inns at 9%,

unchanged, the largest share block in NYSE history. Prices were also higher in heavy

trading of American Stock Ex-

Analyst Hildegarde Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities noted

after the market closed Wednesday that the "final-hour charge" has be-

come customary.

Dreyfus & Co. analyst Monte

big investors retreated to the side-

of the market — a pattern that has

developed the past several months.

Hundreds of block trades in ex-

het in either direction. Wall Street ser Aluminu

es to determine the true course

NYSE Closes Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches appears to be confident the econo-NEW YORK — Prices were my will recover at a sustainable sharply higher at the close of the pace and that the Federal Reserve New York Stock Exchange will not tighten credit.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-ge, which had finctuated through-because they thought that a surge

out the session after chimbing 18.48 in the nation's money supply Tuesday, rose 9.97, to 1,229, not would boost interest rates.

Far from its record of 1,232.59 set

But many experts said the mon-

Dreyfus & Co. analyst Monte
Gordon said that investors Tuesday, was high on the active appeared relieved that there was no list. R.J. Reynolds Tuesday an-

had decided to change its accommodative monetary policy.

Analysts said the trading pace
slowed for much of the session, after the explosive first hour, as some

the early going, indicating that institutional investors were aggressive participants. The smaller strong They included U.S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Inland, Alusarda Marica, Alcan Marica, Alcan Marica, Alcan Marica, Alcan Alusarda Marica, Alcan Marica, Al

There was little in the news minum Co. of America, Alcan Alubackground to influence the marminum, Reynolds Metals and Kai-

rediate indication that the Fed-nounced a new 25-cigarette pack eral Reserve's Open Market Com-mittee, which had met Tuesday, that some analysts said could trig-

After a Late Surge

lieved that the three-month-old scheduled to lend. Brazilian rescue package will have The IMF has put at least a tem-

seeking more flexible ways to meacommercial banks, which have agreed to \$4.4 billion in new loans

Major bankers disagreed about mether the delay spould trigger a cash crisis in Brazil which already has fallen behind in some of its debt payments and may be in charge of the \$4.4-billion loan payments to be an experience was too small and too expensive to begin with.

The banks have got to realize that Brazil needs longer-term, low-er-cost money to pull through,"

All the delay in loan payments to be passive to begin with.

The banks have got to realize that Brazil needs longer-term, low-er-cost money to pull through,"

All the delay in loan payments to be passive to begin with.

The banks have got to realize that Brazil needs longer-term, low-er-cost money to pull through,"

The banks have got to realize that Brazil needs longer-term, low-er-cost money to pull through, and the payment of money that because the longer than the delay in loan payments and the delay in loan payments in the country, which is the bank in the delay in loan payments and the payment of about 10 to com
The ba

will not tighten credit.

Observers noted the market had rebounded since an early drop

ey-supply increase was a fluke caused by income taxes. Further,

analysts said credit tightening would not occur because loan de-mands are down substantially.

Big institutions have been buy-

ing selected stocks because they did not want to be left out of the

record bull market that began last

Prices had dipped the previous two weeks and many investors found top-quality issues trading at attractive levels.

On the trading floor, Ramada

Inns was the most active issue following the record block that Rama-da said was the fulfillment of a new

7-million-share offering that was

that some analysts said could trig-

al to study takeover offers. Ana-

lysts said a bid potentially would

Natomas (ex-dividend), subject of a \$1.4-billion offer from Dia-

minum Co. of America, Alcan Alu-

be worth \$7 billion.

taken by Salomon Brothers.

conservative estimates put the figure at about \$1.4 billion.

Some bankers said that they be\$635 million that they had been scheduled May 31 payment was to

Some bankers said that they be-

compliance with all the economic Brazil has asserted that the deficit

Sources said the International

conditions set down when the fund was largely the result of higherconditions set down when the fund was largely the result of higheragreed last February to lend it \$4.6 than-expected inflation and not bebillion during the next three years.

cause it was borrowing more in

smaller regional banks in the Unitconditions set down when the fund was largely the result of higherbanks said Brazil was already in a

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c tinued to provide Brazil with the sure whether it was reaching the Monetary Fund will send a team to money-market lines of short-term targets set by the IMF. The major Brazil early next month to examine credit and deposits that they had commercial banks, which have that issue.

be used to repay short-term, not eight-year, floating-rate loans," "bridge" loans that Brazil received he said.

But other officials of major "If you can't get money out of a banks said Brazil was already in a stone one way, you won't get money out of a stone another way," the official said.

In addition to giving Brazil \$4.4 billion in new loans this year, the banks also agreed to refinance \$4 billion in debts coming due this year, provide more than \$9 billion in trade financing and money-market lines of about \$7.5 billion. However, those money-market lines have shrunk to less than \$6 billion today and are \$3.2 billion

smaller than they were last June 30.

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

(EEC)

Swiss Francs 100,000,000 5 34 % Swiss Franc Bearer Bonds 1983-1985 / 93

Amro Banque et Finance Armand von Ernst & Cie AG Banco di Roma per la Svizzera Banque Indosuez, Succursales de Suisse Banque Morgan Grenfell en Suisse S.A. Caisse d'Epargne du Valais

Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A. Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich Clariden Bank Lloyds Bank International Ltd.

> CIAL, Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Fuji Bank (Schweiz) AG Gewerbebank Baden Hypothekar- und Handelsbank Winterthur Maerki, Baumann & Co. AG Sparkasse Schwyz

Soditic S.A.

Page 18 INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1983 Ch'se Close Prev Qual Close Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices 12 Months 12 Months 14 Months 15 Months 16 Months 16 Months 16 Months 17 Mon 12 VonDra 479 Vorca 1619 Vorca 16 1964年 - 1977年 - 1977 THE WAS PROPERTY OF THE PROPER 24 24 1 24 1 25 072,10 077,72 078,84 077,75 077,20 077,45 13" Uncl 972.13 28 Uncl 972.72 4575 Uncl 972.72 4575 Uncl 972.72 4575 Uncl 972.72 4575 Uncl 972.74 4576 Uncl 972.74 4776 Uncl 972.74 4776 Uncl 972.74 4776 Uncl 972.74 4776 Uncl Low Stock D 475 SunBis 475 SunBis 151 SunBis 151 SunBis 759 SunCi 560 SunCi 675 S 19 PERSON SOLICA AND THE SECURE OF THE SECURA OF THE SECURE OF THE SECU | 150 | Should | 120 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 2 给这个是不是不是,我们的,我们就是这个人,我们就是不是一个人,我们就是不是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人, 一个人,我们也是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是 1734 + 10 878 + 10 254 + 10 25 - 10 1576 - 10 864 + 10 1736 - 16 1736 - 16 1736 + 16 1874 + 16 1874 + 16 1874 + 16 1874 - 16 1874 - 16 1874 - 16 1875 PERSONAL MARCHEST SECTIONS OF THE PROPERTY OF 2.44 2.14 9f4.90 1.46 5.46 5.46 91.32 5.34 1.20 1.40 1.50 2.48 4.60 2.48 4.60 211/2 2011/2 101/2 2264267141520024 18764240 164645666666 164646666 1646466 16464666 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 1646466 164646 1646466 164646 164 40%+ 16 22%- 16 37%- 15 75%+2% 135 + 12 254 TDK n 226 174 TECO 254 12 TRE 256 174 TECO 254 12 TRE 256 174 TRW 256 174 TRW 256 174 TRW 256 174 TRW 256 174 TORES 1 275 TORES 1 275 TORES 1 275 TORES 2 276 TORES 2 277 3 45.45 44 126 84 .60 .88 .88 27% Xerox 49% Xerox 10% XTRA 17% Zoleco 11% Zopoto 31% Zoyre 9% Zenitha 13% Zero 5 19% Zurois 4617 51 lo 24 29 % 17 % 87 % 23 % 32 % 47% 24% 29% 18% 88% 21% 21% 407445 2074 20745 **U.S. Futures Prices** 1,84 40 40 3 pl4.10 pf 1 1,80 1,80 1,40 1,40 1,84 1,84 2,16 1,76 1,76 1,76 1,76 Grains WHEAT \$000 but Jul \$ep Dec Mary Jul Prev. sa Prev da CORN \$000 but Jul \$ep Mary Jul Sep Mary Jul Jul Prev. sa 75 per bushel 155% 155% 1364% 165 178 178% 188% 189 189% 190 183 185% Food 101 100 pct. 1.56 91.40 1.50 91.47 1.10 91.15 1.11 91.15 1.11 91.15 1.11 90.50 1.11 90.50 1.11 90.50 1.11 90.50 COFFEE (37,890 Ms.; 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Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 197 66,72 62,70 59,55 60,45 60,55 61,70 66.50 62.50 59.40 60.20 60.47 61.70 +21,0 +21,0 +22,1 +22,1 +22,1 +22,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 +23,1 66.35 62.29 59.20 60.10 60.27 61.30 66.47 62.35 59.27 60.22 60.30 61.30 +.12 +.05 --.03 --.02 --.02 Cash Prices Over-the-Counter May 25 Many 25 When Habe Love Jam Chee When Habe Lo May 25 Year Age 1.35 0.63 620.00 73-76 75-76 75-77 FEEDER CATTLE 44,008 lbs.; cents per Aug 61,20 6 Sep 61,30 6 Oct 61,30 6 Nov 63,95 6 Mor Prev. soles 1,372 Wed 1.27 0.58 453.00 213.00 48-69 28-23 ADVERTISEMENT Net Chige Net Chiga INTERNATIONAL FUNDS The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:(d)—doily;(w)—weekly;(m)—monthly;(b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly;(i)—lrregularly. The red ossel value quoted substants shown below one supplied by the Funds listed with the scarting of the process of the proc | Si froy 6L; delicrs per froy 6L | Jun | ## 2012 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | 2014 | Admicub s Banco s 1,36 Bortis s London Metals Closing prices, May 25 Highs and Lows NEW HIGHS-247 AVXCD AMD S Fet Chart PictiveProp Patinitration Patinitr May 25 INCREASED Company Per Amed Pay Rec. 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Swiss Banks Raise Rates

ZURICH — The four major Swiss banks are raising their interest rates on customer time deposits to 3½ percent form 3½ percent for all maturities from three to 12

months, effective immediately, banking sources said Wednesday

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

الأعل الأعل

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Fujitsu Fanuc, GM Agree to Build Industrial Robots in U.S. by 1984

TOKYO (Reuters) - Fujitse Fanne Ltd. and General Motors have agreed to build a factory to produce industrial robots in the United States, with production expected to start by September 1984, Fanuc announced Wednesday.

It did not say where the factory would be located, but GM said it

would be in Detroit.

The project, to be undertaken by GMF Robotics, a joint venture of the two companies, will eventually manufacture about 200 units a mouth, capable of painting or mechanical handling, for sale in the United States,

Renault Loss Doubled in 1982

CLEON, France (Reuters) — Renault recorded a loss of 1.28 billion france (now \$173 million) in 1982, the state-owned automaker said

Pierre Souliel, Renault's financial director, said conditions last year were "characterized by a considerable rise in production costs and the price restrictions in France." The government imposed a four-month wage and prize freeze last summer and has regulated prices since the controls were lifted in October.

The losses at Reagnlt — Europe's largest automaker — were nearly traders double the 1981 loss of 675 million francs, but were cushioned by "a issues good level of activity in the second quarter," Mr. Souliel said. The company reported 1982 turnover of 104.1 billion francs, 18 percent higher — AIB.

Caracas Cancels Orinoco Project

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CARACAS (Reuters) — Venezuela has formally notified the U.S. construction company C.E. Lummus that it has canceled plans for a \$5-billion development at Cerro Negro in the Ormoco heavy oil belt, according to oil industry sources.

Lummus, which two years ago was awarded a project coordination contract worth \$700 million by the oil company Lagoven, is winding up its operations in Venezuela, the sources said Tuesday.

enezuela announced in December that the project was being frozen and that plans to produce 140,000 barrels a day of upgraded crude by 1988 had been shelved because of the slump in the world oil market.

U.S. Carmakers Report Sales Off

DETROIT (NYT) - The top three U.S. car manufacturers have reported that total sales for mid-May were off 5.4 percent from a strong selling period last year. Despite the lower average, however, analysts and the manufacturers were optimistic about the reports.

Sales by Ford and Chrysler were up for May 11-20 by 5.8 and 31.4 percent respectively, but General Motors reported a 14.3-percent decline, pulling the average down. Last year at this time GM offered 12.8-percent financing on new cars, well below general market rates at that time, and captured an unusually large share of the domestic market.

This year the companies are again offering below-market financing, but only on selected models, mostly slower-selling small cars. Including reports from American Motors Corp. and Volkswagen of America, industry sales were 207,484 units, down 3.4 percent from last year.

U.S. Vows Technology for China

PEKING (WP) - Commerce Secretary Malcolm Bakkrige said Wednesday the Reagan administration is ready to speed up China's requests for significantly higher levels of technology, including equipment

Although Mr. Reagan decided in 1981 to allow such sophisticated technology sales to China, the Communist regime here has complained of bureaucratic delays frustrating its purchase of equipment for the nation's modernization. The issue has contributed to the general sowing of bilateral relations in the past two years.

Mr. Baldrige said he assured Chinese leaders in four days of talks here that Washington will quickly streamline the process of approving Chinese requests for more sophisticated computers and telecommunications devices. He predicted "results" in the next 60 days.

Company Notes

print, that allows the finished color print to be separated from its chemi-

Brokers' Role Is a Key Topic for AIBD Senate Panel Opposes Withholding WASHINGTON (IJPI) - The amendments would not be accepted.

By Jonathan Engel

THE HAGUE - The role of brokers in the Eurobond market was expected to be a key topic at the Association of International Bond Dealers' annual conference and general meeting, which started here Wednesday.

The money supply, especially the recent jump in the U.S. money supply, was expected to be another key topic, but one mostly relegated to informal social gatherings at the two-day session, according to

AIBD officials and members. The main topic for official debate will be a rule proposed by the AIBD board to restrict brokers' dealings to so-called market-mak-

ers, they added. The board's major concern is that brokers could seek direct access to final investors, by-passing the traders from which they receive price quotes. If this practice grows, traders might refrain from quoting issues and market liquidity would

AIBD members said the rule is aimed at one member broker in particular, Guy Butler (Europe) Ltd., which has declined to accept informal limits that it considered impractical. But the issue itself is much wider, and threatens possible restraint of trade in a market proud of its freedom and flexibility.

Many members are particularly worried because the rule gives the board power to audit a brokers' dealings with chents.

NEW YORK -- The U.S. econo-

my will continue improving during the next 12 months amid a "slight

or moderate" increase in prices,

corporate purchasing managers said in a survey released Wednes-

Fifty-nine percent of the mana-

By Barnaby J. Feder New York Times Service

LONDON — A package to reschedule part of Nigeria's short-

term debt bogged down Wednes-

day in a meeting here of European

together, but people don't want to be buildozed," said a bank spokes-

man who asked that his bank not

The purpose of the meeting was

to bring the banks up to date on a

he identified.

"There's a will to get something

The first two brokers, Purcell Graham & Co. and Mabon, Nuing the investors."

sent International Ltd., both start—
"In the primary market the bad have been persuaded by the powerdealings to market-makers, AIBD

The dispute began just recently Guy Butler and Godsell & Co., exaded into Eurobonds. Only Guy Butler joined the self-regulating AIBD. Many of Guy Butler's activities

are concentrated in the gray market, where the AIBD has no direct authority. Here investment houses can trade bonds before allocation by the lead manager. Gray market prices show anyone

with access to market-screen quota-tions a price often lower than that officially offered by the lead manager. This usually results from un-derwriters dumping their own overly ambitious commitments or their misoriced bonds. If investors, rather than just

other traders, can see these prices, could also try to deal directly with

the first, compared with 9 percent

who think that it will be worse. Seven of 10 managers predicted improvement again during the sec-ond half of the year, the National

Association of Purchasing Manage-

Nigeria Debt Package Bogs Down

discussion was said to have focused

payments, with credits lines being reinstated in the amount repaid

gers said that they expected the who buy equipment and supplies had predicted higher prices.

The association represents those

Poll Predicts Continued U.S. Economic Rise

Jan. 1. Nigeria's central bank has Some banks objected to the

acknowledged that the nation has lengthening of the rescheduling pe-\$3.3 billion in overdue payments, riod, which had been proposed as

but many bankers estimate that the one year and then grew to 18 months. Another reported sticking

interbank rate.

spokesman-said.

market for the past five years, orig- Luxembourgeoise, the AIBD chair- committee and Mr. Joiner failed to inally supported by major U.S. in- man, said in written comments to produce an agreement, and the vestment houses that preferred the members last month that while committee eventually proposed the U.S. system of using brokers to the traditional Eurobond practice of traders dealing directly with each other.

"The primary market (It is) described the primary market when it becomes against the rule is that it other. comes visible to everybody includ-

ed in the market by U.S. firms, behavior of underwriters is unfortunate, but short of strict control ful U.S. houses to restrict their mechanisms, which we cannot have, nothing can be done to check

The alternative, he said, was to when two British money brokers, limit brokers' operations to underwriters only, and to convince investors to consider the value of long-term service offered by investment houses.

By this time U.S. investment houses had already focused their displeasure on Guy Butler. Albert Joiner, Butler's managing director, amount of joint action by some particular houses to try to restrict our activity."

This action, acknowledged by the U.S. houses as a boycott, was accompanied by complaints to AIBD's market practices committee under Chairman James Beacham of Wood Gundy Ltd.

Last month, in a note to association members, a hopeful-sounding they will at the very least try to Mr. Beacham said, "Ultimatel deal on them through traders, market forces and market partici-AIBD members said. But they pants should resolve the dilemma pants should resolve the dilemma without recourse to creating specific rules and regulations."

for companies, and the latest sur-

vey quened managers at 250 corpo-

Sixty-four percent of the mana-

gers said that they expected price

increases during the rest of the

year, while only I percent expected

lower prices. Last November, only

29 percent of the purchasing agents

rations nationwide.

Brokers have operated in the Damien Wigny of Kredietbank But negotiations between the

members and branches, but the But Senator Russell Long, Demo-committee wanted it reduced to crat of Louisiana, predicted the gress would probably succeed. market-makers, which Mr. Beac-ham has defined as "those making two-way markets in a number of Eurobonds on a regular basis."

Mr. Joiner said some U.S. firms are not real market-makers, as they deal mostly with clients. To help to clarify this, the AIBD will soon print a market-maker list weekly rather than monthly.

Aside from the rule on access to investors, the AIBD board will said. There has been a certain propose a rule dealing with a related criticism of brokers: that their displayed prices are out of date or ed on small volumes.

> Aibd Chairman Wigny, in his comments last month, said, "Care should be taken that brokers do not manipulate information, and do not use this information to confuse end-investors."

Thus the board is recommending price services make every effort to update prices, indicate if prices are firm dealing quotes and give the size of the offering or bid.

the board, according to 22 percent

of the agents, while 78 percent "see

Despite expectations of an im-

proving economy, the purchasing managers reported only a moderate

Eleven percent said their compa-nies were operating at less than 50

percent of capacity. That was down

from 19 percent last November,

but above the 9 percent who reported such factory utilization in May 1982 and the 5 percent in No-

increase so far in production.

only selective changes," the associ

ation said.

vember 1981.

Wednesday to repeal the rule requiring tax withholding on interest law. and dividends that is due to take

effect July 1. The committee, voting 11-8 strip out the amendments. along party lines, agreed to attach several administration-backed proposals to give President Ronald Mr. Joiner said he had offered to Reagan a way to accept the mearestrict his price service to AIBD sure, which he has vowed to veto.

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The amendments would not be accept-Senate Finance Committee voted ed by the House, which recently voted to repeal the withholding

Mr. Long said he would probably attempt on the Senate floor to

"I would hope we would just pass it and send it down to the president and let him do what he wants - sign it or veto it. Then we'll have a chance to override,"

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The agents surveyed also could not report a boom in capital spending this year.

No particular total was dis-cussed Wednesday in the meeting U.S. banks that the plan include conducted by Barclays Bank Inter-national and Bankers Trust. The to Nigeria. There was no reported Thirty-three percent said their companies will spend more for cap-ital programs, such as new plant and equipment, in 1983, but 40 objection to the suggested interest percent said their companies will on a plan proposing 31 monthly re- rate of 1.5 percent over the London spend less than in 1982. Barclays was asked to come up

However, that was somewhat of each month — in essence, one with a revised proposal and circu-banker said, a three-year revolving late it to the more than 20 Europe-ber, when only 19 percent of the credit, when one includes the grace ar lenders involved, the bank agents predicted an increase in 1983 capital spending from 1982.

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plan that U.S. banking sources said Monday half-been rentarively ap-proved in a meeting of U.S. bankers in New York. The plan was said to involve rescheduling \$1.5 billion cal backing. Worldwide deliveries are to begin in September. In involve rescheduling \$1.5 billion laternorth has acquired 8.87 million shares of Belco Petroleum in a tender offer that ended Tuesday, and has accepted for payment all tendent that repayments would be suspended from June 1 until next

S.G.B. BALANCE SHEET REFLECTS SOUND, DYNAMIC MANAGEMENT.

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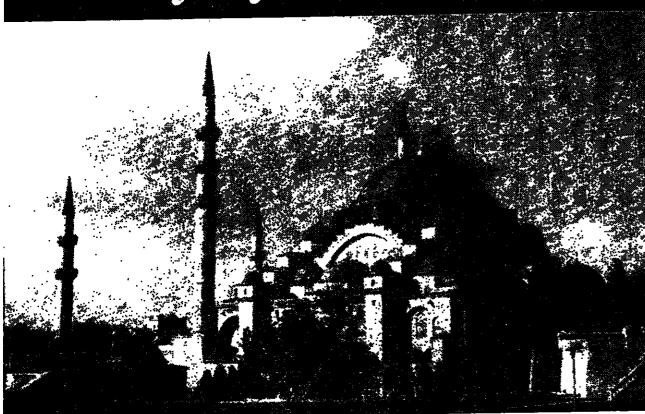
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Aug

Panel Ruling on Pasta Leads to Loophole in GATT Rules

By Brij Khindaria GENEVA — The latest food

farm, forest and fishery exports in processed agricultural goods. likely violation of the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. macaroni and spagheth, were illo-macaroni and spagheth, were illo-gal under the 1979 GATT code on the other hand, allowing the EC subsidies and countervailing du-subsidies creates such a big loop-ties. In effect, the decision inter-hole that the entire code becomes prets the code's rules as forbidding toothless." the subsidizing of exports of pro-

States, which had complained about EC subsidies, the decision has not been made public, so that governments will have more time to examine its far-reaching implica-

Court Tells GM To Pay Interest

New York Times Service : WASHINGTON - The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld a patent al Motors, ruling unanimously that granted in a manner moonsistent lower courts correctly ordered GM with Article 9 of the code." to pay \$11 million in "prejudgment While admitting that pasts was interest" to a company whose par-ent it infringed during the 1950s. not a primary product, the EC had argued that its subsidies were legal The amount of interest was more because they were calculated on than the amount of royalties, \$8.8 the amount of hard durum wheat million, for which GM had been contained in the pasta. Export subfound liable in the long-running sidies for wheat are allowed under case. The U.S. Court of Appeals the code, since it is a primary prodruled in 1972 that General Motors uct, as long as competitors do not Affairs Committee as the panel rehad infringed a patent owned by lose market shares.

trade disputes between the United Pressure to end the subsidies if the goods are illegal even when they larly notified GATT of subsidized mise to eliminate or reduce possi- banning export subsidies. But it States and the European Committee approves the panel's reaire paid only on the primary prod-States and the European Community have led to the discovery of port and conclusions. But no com-nity have led to the discovery of port and conclusions. But no com-nity have led to the discovery of port and conclusions. But no com-nity have led to the discovery of port and conclusions. But no com-nity have led to the discovery of port and conclusions and the com-nity have led to the discovery of port and conclusions are not not com-nity have led to the discovery of port and conclusions. But no com-such a substitute of the conclusions are not com-tinuously have led to the discovery of port and conclusions are not com-such a substitute of the conclusions are not com-such as a substitute of the conclusions are not com-such as a substitute of the conclusions are not com-such as a substitute of the conclusions are not con-tinuously and the con-tinuously are not con-tinuously are anti-subsidy rules that place mil- mand yet because almost every lions of dollars worth of processed government subsidizes exports of

The United States has opened a terrific can of worms," said a com-This results from a new land- mittee member. "If we approve the mark decision of a GATT arbitra- report, literally thousands of comtion panel. The panel ruled that EC plaints could be brought against export subsidies on pasta, such as subsidized exports by many GATT

The main rule at issue is the the substituting of exports of processed goods from the farm, forest and fishery sectors.

A small victory for the United A small victory for the United and small vi export subsidies on products other. than certain primary products."

The panel's 16-page report gives the first authoritative interpretation of this rule since the code's number of businessmen are using creation. It defines primary prod-foreign banks to try to keep the ucts excluded from the prohibition. Securities and Exchange Committee and Exchange Committees and Exchange Commi as those "of farm, forest or fishery sion from learning about their in their natural form or which have dealings in the U.S. securities marundergone such processing as is ket, the agency's enforcement di-customarily required to prepare rector has told a Senate subcom-them for marketing in substantial mittee. volume in international trade."

It concludes that "the EC subsidies on exports of pasta were

leased a report charging that a Los The decision marks a turning Angeles consulting company had

tions. The code's governing com-mittee will discuss it June 9. point in the code's interpretation because it rules that subsidies to because it rules that subsidies to The EC will be under severe encourage exports of processed

> unhindested for the last 15 years, but the panel now says those precedents are unacceptable because they were never transformed into formal legally effective state-

The panel warns against accepting Et, interpretations of Article 9 not only because its meaning would be changed radically but because its "scope and impact" would be greatly reduced if the

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON - A growing

John M. Fedders said Tuesday

that the bank-secrecy laws of small

Caribbean and Pacific countries

sometimes foreclose the commis-

sion's ability to monitor our mar-

kets and insure their integrity."

Such secrecy laws "provide a

means for wrongdoers to threaten

the fairness of our market system,"

permanent investigations subcommittee of the Senate Governmental pasta exports since 1970. It saw the ble injury" to home producers, the made no such reservation when charges as a blow below the belt.

Washington apparently had remained sitent for so long partly be-cited a separate GATT provision other GATT provisions. Noting cause of its own similar subsidies saying that "adverse effects may be this, the panel pointedly said that on cotton textile exports. It raised the issue after the Reagan administration decided last year that U.S. subsidized EC exports.

At panel hearings, the EC duties are applied.) accused the United States of misusaccused the United States of misus-ing GATT's dispute settlement ma-are in the United States' favor, likely, unless the United States chinery by complaining even they carry a sting in the tail be were to withdraw its complaint bethough its own pasta-makers were cause they apply equally to U.S. cause of a sudden amicable deal not hurt by EC exports, which supexports. The United States protect-with the EC.

used to hide ifficit stock deals.

Charles Merley, the subcommit-

tee's chief investigator, said in the staff report that WFI Corp. of Los

Angeles had chartered and sold

150 banks to American clients in

such jurisdictions as St. Vincent,

Montserrat Anguilla and the

Northern Marianas, all islands in

each," Mr. Morley said. "We have

abound and legitimate uses are ex-

WFI, testified that he had created

provides to wealthy clients. He said

Jerome Schneider, president of said.

presumed to exist" for trading the United States had given up its partners through subsidization legal right to use such subsidies.

New Hampshire, that at least two

purchasers of his banks were subse-

quently charged with bank fraud.

purchaser to prevent criminals

from owning banks.

Mr. Fedders, who did not com-

use of private foreign banks can

eign investment in U.S. stocks and

ion over the past four years, he

"As it stands now," he said, "there

These banks could be purimpede the SEC from learning the chased by WFI for less than identity of persons who seek to \$10,000 and were resold to WFI gain control of U.S. companies

clients for as much as \$37,000 through large stock purchases. For-

determined that illegal uses bonds "has increased dramatical-abound and legitimate uses are ex-ly" from \$23.6 billion to \$53.1 bil-

overseas financial services that he ed with Switzerland in October.

action "are completely legal are two sets of [disclosure] rules:

ren B. Rudman, Republican of beyond our borders."

ment on WFT's practices, said the procedures of the SEC.

He said he tries to investigate every el would study amendments to

The U.S. complaint, filed in ply only 3 percent of the U.S. mar- ed its right to use such subsidies in April 1982, took the EC by surprise ket. The machinery's real intent 1960 by making a reservation bebecause the community has regu- was to seek "an honest compro- fore accepting GATT's Article 16.4 joining the 1979 code, which rein-Rejecting these claims, the panel terprets Article 16.4 and some

even where no specific injury is Consequently, the only way to exports were being undermined by demonstrated. (Injury must, how-avoid implementing the panel's insubsidized EC exports.

demonstrated. (Injury must, how-avoid implementing the panel's increase approved if countervailing temperations is to prevent their approved.) proval by the code committee at its

The subcommittee's chairman

Senator William V. Roth Jr. Re-

publican of Delaware, said his pan-

U.S. securities laws aimed at curb-

ing "these international pirates. who are avoiding the enforcement



EDWARD **IEWELS**

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U.S. Reports Rise In Soviet Trade The Associated Pres Roma WASHINGTON - U.S. trade

Mr. Fedders said the United-creasing while U.S. trade with the Mr. Fedders testified before the and sold 120 banks in the past States needs more mutual-assis- rest of the world is declining, aceight years as part of a package of tance treaties of the type negotiat- cording to a new report from the U.S. exports to the Soviet Union

with the Soviet Union is slowly in-

— largely grain — were worth \$2.6 billion last year, up 11 percent from 1981, according to the report. Despite that increase, however, the value of total U.S. shipments to the Soviet Union amounted to little more than I percent of total U.S. exports. U.S. imports from the So-viet Union fell 36 percent last year, totaling \$229 million

Total U.S. exports worldwide were \$211.2 billion in 1982, a decline from 1981.

Credit Panic Room for Another Tenfold Gain in bond Futures? The first time there was a majo panic in monetary-instrument ures—notably long-term_U.S. Treasury Bonds—the Equity Growth reports of the IOG organization were busy real mending purchases at \$55 and again at \$57. Eight months after the final plunge had been covered—precipitated by the alarmist views of a leading Well Street credit-cycle econor The Jeweler its at \$79. If you carry a contract of T-Band futures from \$57 to you should not miss.. \$79, you make roughly ten times your margin equity—since between \$2,000 and \$2,500 in margin money will carry a \$100,000 contract which then gains by \$1,000 for every point of movement in the anticipated direction. A week ago the bond cause the same economist had he had in February of 1982 that interest rates could be expected ed to \$77-16 with IOG mana ipating a further broad advance

Net Asset Value on May 5, 1983 Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

U.S. \$3.37 per U.S. \$1 unit. Pacific Selection

Fund N.V.

'Austere' Finance Minister Tries to Fix Dutch Economy

cutting, this year's overall government budget deficit is expected to ment bunger derich is expected to

I'm only talking about democracies agreed to let the guilder slip 2 pertime "deviation." Bankers hope so.

When a country's policies get gross national product, up from to accomplish that in such a cent against the Deutsche mark as "I hold him to his word on that," out of line and threaten to rattle the realignment of the Eusard Roelof J. Nelissen, a former short time." last year's already worrisome 9.4 short time."

"The next 18 months are going on the kindness of the world econ-to be tough here in Holland," a for-

The question is how much time the worldwide recovery eventually will the Dutch allow for the government to produce results before economy. they again turn to the Labor Party,

With its ancient dependence on trade, the Netherlands also relies omy. "I'm not promising golden mountains," Mr. Ruding said, but

One export-boosting method

al points of GNP," he said. "Well, So bankers were unsettled in I challenge many democracies — March when the government ropean Monetary System.

The Datch government argued that the realignment raised the mark's value further than economic mark's value further than economic Some bank economists maintain ernment refuses to listen to reason conditions warranted. In addition, that the "deviation" backfired be-

The Datch central bank openly which remains the country's large that the government will not resort opposed the move, preferring the to, Mr. Ruding said, is debasing tradition of lining up with the rife, Mr. Ruding likes occasionally IMP loans. Even some wealthy namer. Ruding asserted that his the currency. That question has mark. Some well-placed bankers to turn his thoughts to internation—tions, he said, ought to "knock on

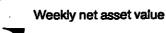
sized, however, that it was a one-time "deviation." Bankers hope so. When a

dam Bank in June. some officials believed that a cause export gains were more than lie with its criticism, he suggested. slightly cheaper guilder would spur offset by a rise in interest rates Mr. Ruding also believes strong-needed to bring foreign bond ly in IMF "conditionality," the investors back into the market.

opposed the decision. He emphaset out when the agency was creat-

finance minister who becomes said, top IMF officials should give chairman of Amsterdam-Rottera discreet hint to the government involved. In rare cases, if the gov-

practice of insisting on economic-policy revisions as a condition for tions, he said, ought to "knock on the door of the IMF, not so much As a former IMF man, Mr. Rud- for the money but for the policy



Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on May 16, 1983: U.S. \$94.07. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

INTERNATIONAL Offshore Growth, Inc. P.O. Bax 9089, Nessau, Bohamas European representative office; IOG, Inc., 4 Rue de la Presse, 200 Brussels. Tel.; (01) 217-8360. Telex; Brussels 25327.

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to an eventual target above \$100. Numbers of additional

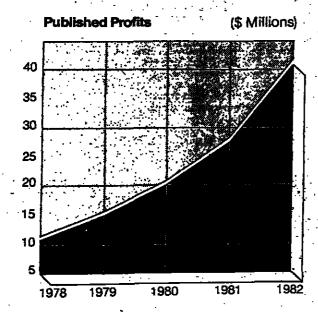
buys in areas ranging from computers to cotton began cropping

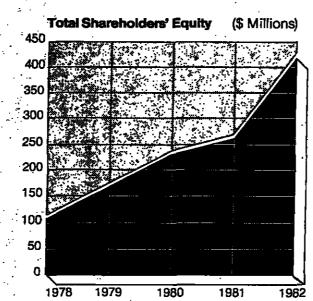
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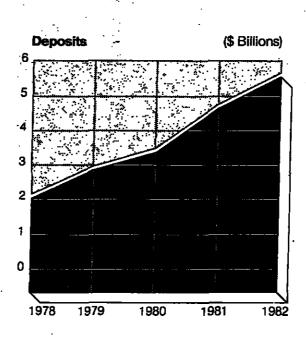
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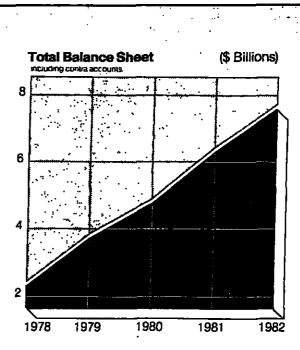
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This strong performance reflects expansion of The Gulf's network, both in Kuwait and internationally. During 1982 the Bank opened its Agency in New York and, on 18 April 1983, its Branch in Singapore. If you would like a copy of the 1982 Annual Report.

please write to us.

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*KD1 = US\$ 3.464

(US\$ millions*)

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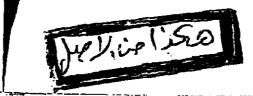


Balance Sheet Highlights

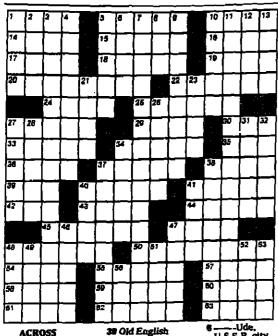
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62 Correct

7 Like Stanley Marcus
8 Picnic pest
9 — Sol, part
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16 Informed

11 Like Diana 12 River in France 13 Units of length 21 "The

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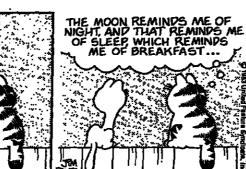
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BOOKS

THE WARLORD.

By Malcobn Bosse, 717 pp. \$17.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann Haupt.

THINA. 1927. A train is steaming westward from Shanghai carrying a young Yale Divinity School graduate named Philip Embree to his first assignment, a mission in Harbin. We are already engaged, if only by the odd little tensions that have spring up between Embree and two fellow passengers, a seedy German salesman and a blustery Englishman who keeps disparaging "the slope-heads." Suddenly, the German slumps over with a mortal bullet wound in his head. A few pages later, the bandits who have at-

two military officers on board - one by detwo military officers on board — one by de-capitation — and ride off into the hills with young Embree and the Englishman as hos-tages. Embree, oddly enough, is altogether ex-hilarated by the sudden prospect of adventure. Now, what you might reasonably expect from this opening is a historical potboder full of violence and exotic spectacle. A travelogue, too, considering that the front endpapers dis-play a map of China With more characters. play a map of China. With more characters than you can keep track of, because the list of principal characters in the front goes on for a page and a half.

tacked and stopped the train proceed to kill

And to a degree, you would be correct in your expectations. The fictional warlord of the novel's title, General Tang Shan-teh, has a number of meetings with key historical figures in China's civil war. The characters do take a while to get straight, especially the rival war-lords who contend and connive with the gener-

The action sprawls all over the map — west to Shansi Province, east to Shanghai, south to Hong Kong, and north to Peking and beyond, even unto the Great Wall. And there are buck-ets of bloody violence. Embree, a muscular but doubting Christian, will become an ax-wielding warrior so in love with the Mongol tradition that he learns to sleep on his horse. The entire bandit army he has embraced will be decapitated by Tang in revenge for the murder of what turns out to have been his best friend and second in command. There will be a climactic battle, described with amazing clarity. There will be eviscerations, garrotings, eye

gongings and castrations. Oh, ves, there will also be sex.

But surprisingly, in the light of its opening pages, "The Warlord" surpasses the usual vook of this genre. We even reach a point here one character can do something page. act of retaliation. Let's say we achieve a sense of history.

But most of all "The Warlord" succeeds be-cause the invented characters who play the major roles are neither too specific nor too representative. Each of them is a cutout doll with a label attached - Embree, the strayed Ameriand anscined — Emotes, the strayed American missionary; Tang, the heroic warlord; Vera Rogacheva, the fallen White Russian aristocrat; Erich Luckner, the German weapons salesman, and Vladimit Kovalik, the Trotskyist Comintern agent Vet all of them are wonderfully alive and complicated.

Whom do we end up cheering in this plot so skillfully threaded with acts of loyalty and betrayal? Believe it or not, we end up rooting for China — or rather the ideal of China that is dreamed of in the philosophy of the wanderd Tang. This is an ideal that would liberate Chinese thought from the dead hand of tradition and offer foreigners and natives alike a Chinese way into the future that is neither nationalist nor Marxist. We root in vain, needless to say. Mao and Chiang are rolling toward each other at the end, while the thunder of actual history is being rattled offstage. But in an open field. Tang stares out at the tragic scene. And, as Yeats would have put it, his eyes, his ancient, glittering eyes, are gay.

Christopher Lehmann Haupt wrote this review for The New York Times.

Passt, Want to 'Buy' a Bridge?

The Associated Press ROME - Rome offered to "sell" the crumbling Ponte Milvio to wealthy Americans upon the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Brooklyn Bridge. In a ceremony to twin the ancient Roman bridge and the span connecting Brooklyn and Manhattan, Deputy Mayor Pier Luigi Severi backed a proposal that Ponte Milvio be "sold" to Americans wishing to help the standard of the Alexander Severibusers wished in its restoration. U.S. contributors would sponsor individual stones of the Roman Pons Milvius, as it was called when first built in 109

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR some people, heaven on earth might sound something like this: To sail a vacht around the blue Mediterranean, charting your own course, with a group of intelligent and lively companions, swimming, sightseeing and, at night, playing bridge.

Winston Churchill had this

pleasure in 1912, as a substantially peaceful era was drawing to a close. The yacht was the Enchantress, at his disposal as raise one no-trump to game, First Lord of the Admiralty, and his companions included Herbert Asquith, the British Prime Minister, his daughter sary to make nine tricks to who recorded the scene, and two private secre-

was an eager and exectable player. Winston was even more dangerous, for he played a romantic game, untram-meled by conventions, codes

meed by conventions, codes or rules. When playing together, they made a happy carefree and catastrophic combination.

"But to cut with Winston was to both of his private secretaries a severe ordeal.

Mesteron was a really good Masterton was a really good bridge player and treated the game with respect. Moreover, though the stakes were low, he could not afford to lose over-much. He used to sit in agony while Winston declared, dou-bled and redoubled with wild recklessness, watching his eve-ways told me," he said plain-

ry discard and building rea-sonable conjectures on the play, only to be disillusioned and dumbfounded again and

One deal partially described by the biographer must have been something like the one shown in the diagram. Nobody was vulnerable, because no-body would be vulnerable until 1925 when another yachting enthusiast, Harold Vanderbilt, introduced the concept.

One might expect North to but that was not necessary since the game was auction, not contract. But it was neces-South's target.

The diamond deace was led by his secretary Marsh, and Churchill as East won and returned the suit. Asquith, the declarer, now guessed right in clubs by leading the jack, which was covered with the king. After winning with the ace, he played the queen, dropping the ten and it was all over.

Churchill was forious with his partner beause he had led the diamond deuce from a weeak suit. Later in the bathroom, away from the overpowering presence of the First Lord, Marsh asked Masterton to endorse his choice of lead The diamond dence was led

tively, "that in no-trump it is right to lead the fourth highest of my longest surt."

POR I - BH

Masterton approved the lead and concluded that the diamond return was unlikely to hold South to eight tricks whatever the position in that suit. And he doubted whether the great man would have risen to the occasion by leading the heart jack, even if he had known that diamonds offered no hope.

Nowadays, many experts would lead the diamond seven in West's position, since they would be afraid that the lead. of the deuce would suggest some honor strength. So, al-

VACATION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC SOMUCH THAT

Jumbles LOWLY FINAL FEDORA EXTANT

HOW CAN THINGS SO PRETTY AND CLEAN COME OUT OF DIRT?

JUMBILE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arrold and Bob Las

VACHO

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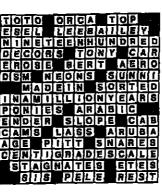
THURSDAY 'S FORECAST — CHANNEL; Smooth, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 13—10 (55—50). LONDON; Cloudy. Temp. 17—6 (61—46). MADRID; Sunny. Temp. 24—8 (75—46). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 22—15 (72—57). PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 16—9 (64—48). ROME: Parity cloudy. Temp. 24—15 (75—57). TEL AVIV; Foir, Temp. 74—16 (84—61). ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 9—4 (48—39).

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Solution to Previous Puzzle



U.S. Tells Japanese Of Cuban Nickel Ban

The Associated Press
TOKYO — The United States
has notified Japan that it will ben
imports of Japanese stainless steel and other products that use nickel purchased from Cuba, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the economic daily, reported Wednesday.

Nihon Keizai said the ban will begin in June. It said the United States notified Japan of the decision in May

sion in May. Canadian Indexes May 25 Previous 415.45 2,419.70

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Montreal

Blue Jays Rally to Beat Tigers For 5th Consecutive Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches a 12-4 victory over Boston. Greg homered for New York, and Fred Luzinski. Lorenzo Gray and Carl-Lynn connected for California. drove in four runs as the Toronto ton Fisk also homered for the Blue Jays rebounded from a 5-0 White Sox, who tagged Doug Bird consecutive victory.

"After posting three straight shut-outs, the Blue Jays switched tactics and let their hitters lead the same bound of the blue based and let their hitters lead the same bound of the blue based of the same bound of the blue based of the blue based of the same bound of the blue based and let their hitters lead the way to yictory this time.

Roy Lee Jackson raised his record to 3-1 by allowing only one

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

struck out four and walked one. victory. Julio Cruz stole four bases George Hendrick singled hon losy McLaughlin worked the last and scored twice and Pat Putnam Herr to give St. Louis a 2-0 lead. two innings to register his third

Trailing 6-4, the Blue Jays ral-lied for three runs in the fifth to take their first lead of the game. Dave Rucker, the Tiger reliever. loaded the bases with none out by yielding a single to Dave Collins. a double to Willie Upshaw and a walk to pinch hitter Cliff Johnson. Martinez doubled down the left-field line past stumbling third baseman Howard Johnson to score all three runners.

Twins 6, Orioles 1

In Baltimore, John Castino and Tom Brunansky hit home runs to rlead Minnesota to a 6-1 victory over the Orioles. Baltimore has now lost five games in a row. Bob-by Castillo 12-3) phoorded the victo-ry by pitching the Twins' second consecutive complete game. He al-lowed six hits, walked four and struck out six in beating Scott ·McGregor (4-3).

White Sox 122, Red Sox 4 mer during an elight-run first intying run. Roy Smalley. Oscar hing that carried the White Sox to Gamble and Graig Nettles

deficit Tuesday night to defeat the Detroit Tigers, 7-6, for their fifth (2-0) scattered eight hits in six inn-

Indians 6, Mariners 4 In Seattle, Mike Hargrove's tworun single highlighted a four-run hits over 61/3 innings. He struck out rally in the ninth inning that gave seven but walked six. Berenyi Cleveland a 6-4 victory over the Mariners. The Indians rallied against Bill Caudill (0-3) and hit over 32 innings in relief. He helped Neal Heaton (2-1) gain the Smith singled in LaPoint and

homered for the Mariners. A's 8, Brewers 7

7. Almon started the winning rally by beating out an infield hit and took second on a single to right by Jeff Burroughs. Dwayne Murphy sacrificed the runners and, with Mike Davis at bat, Almon broke for home on an attempted suicide squeeze and made it when the pitch got away from catcher Ned Yosl. Dave Lopes homered for the A's.

Angels 7, Yankees 6 In Anaheim, California, Bobby Grich blooped a single off the glove of right fielder Oscar Gamble with two out in the 10th inning to

drive home pinch runner Rick Adams with the winning run and cap a two-run rally that gave the Angels a 7-6 victory over New In Chicago, Ro in Kittle and Jerry
Hairston each hite a three-run homer during an athree-run homer during an allowed the Angels to score the

SPORTS BRIEFS

Blues' Owners File Antitrust Suit

ST. LOUIS at (AP) — Ralston Purina has filed a \$20 million lawsuit against the Nateritional Hockey League, which last week refused to allow the company to the self the St. Louis Blues to a group of Canadian investors. Which would be self that the NHL had violated U.S. antitrust laws, member teals in allow triple damages from the defendants, including all why the Cay I ims except the Montreal Canadiens. The suit did not explain the capture of the manadiens were not named as a defendant. The suit the nadiens were not named as a defendant.

million sin n g. filed in U.S. District Court, said Ralston Purina had lost \$20 Ralston plon ce it took over the Blues six years ago. "The NHL has treated unlawfulfgree urina Company and Coliseum Holdings Limited unfairly and decision will live the suit said. "Ralston Purina will not accept the league's

tics For Sale; Move Possible

STON (UPI) - Vowing not to be remembered "as the person who es the Celtics out of Boston." Harry Mangurian put his celebrated ational Basketball Association team up for sale on Tuesday, citing reconcilable differences with the owners of the Boston Garden.

Mangurian said the Celtics' lease at the Garden expires in one month. "There are so many problems it makes it impossible for us to play here next year." he said of his landlords, who own the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey Lea glomerate that owns the Bruins, said he did not know of any serious problems with the Celtics.

Mangurian said the Garden was adding luxury boxes that would strip 700 Celtic season-ticket holders of seats. He said the team has been ordered to move out of its Boston Garden offices, and is regularly told what concessions to sell and what not to sell at home games.

Basketball Rivalry Re-established

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (WP) - The universities of Louisville and Kentucky, which have two of the most elite teams in college basketball but which have not played each other in a regular-season game since 1922, will begin a four-year series next season, it was learned.

-The cable television entrepreneur Ted Turner, according to sources, is paying about \$600,000 for the television rights for the 1983 game, set for Nov. 26 in Lexington. It would be the largest single-game fee paid for a regular-season basketball game, surpassing the \$575,000 that Turner paid

for last year's Georgetown-Virginia contest.

Louisville and Kentucky met in this year's NCAA Mideast Regiona final for the first time since 1959. Louisville winning in overtime, 80-68. The 1959 game, also won by Louisville, was in the NCAA Mideast Regional semifinals. The two schools have not played a regular-season game since Kentucky won both games of a home-and-home series in the 1921-

Morton to Coach Gold of USFL

DENVER (AP) — Craig Morton, a former National Football League quarterback, was named Tuesday as head coach of the Denver Gold of the United States Football League. The team's first head coach, Red Miller, was fired last week after the

Gold lost their fourth straight game. On Sunday, the Gold lost to Los Angeles under interim coach Charley Armey. Morton was signal-caller — under Miller's guidance — for the Denver Broncos of the NFL for several years. Morton retired at the end of the

Holmes Vows to Quit by Christmas

NEW YORK (UPI) - Larry Holmes, 33, who barely retained his

World Boxing Council heavyweight title last week against Tim Witherspoon, said this week that he will retire by Christmas.

Holmes, who had to survive a strong finish by Witherspoon to earn a split decision Friday in Las Vegas, said in a television interview: "I've done everything in boxing — 43 fights, 43 wins, five years of being heavyweight champion. I'm part of history. I want to get out of boxing with my faculties and some money and let my kids grow up and be proud

Berby Winners Are Mated Again

AndWAY, Kentucky (AP) - Genuine Risk and Secretariat, whose brated mating last year produced only a dead foal, have been mated n at Waterford Farm near Midway. A veterinarian will examine Gen-Risk in about two weeks to see if Saturday's mating was successful. the farm manager, Bob West.

hast year's mating was the first between Kentucky Derby winners. work the Derby, Preakness and Belmont stakes — in 1973. healthy foal could be worth millions of dollars, but West said that

Firestone, owner of Genuine Risk, would not sell. "I imagine Mr. restone would race every [foal] out of this mare," West said.

for the Record

RONTO (AP) - Sunny's Halo, the Kentucky Derby winner, will entered in the Belmont Stakes, the owner David Foster has con-

NTREAL (UPI) - The Montreal Expos have acquired the veteran antielder Mike Vail from the San Francisco Giants for the contract of Wallace Johnson. The Expos also signed the free-agent outfielder Terry

carrier to a one-year contract plus an option year. CAYUNE, Mississippi (AP) — Bill Van Breda Kolff, former ceach of National Basketball Association teams, has been signed to coach me High School, officials said Wednesday.

Cardinals 7, Reds 1

In the National League, in Cincinnati, Dave LaPoint hurled his first complete game in 35 major-league starts, helping St. Louis snap a four-game losing streak with a 7-1 victory over the Reds. Bruce Berenyi (3-5) suffered the loss, giv ing up six carned runs and nine walked LaPoint. Tommy Herr and Ken Oberkfell to load the hases at the start of the third inning. Lonnie

George Hendrick singled home

Giants 6, Mets 2 In New York, Jack Clark hit a In Oakland, Bill Almon stole double and a home run and scored home with one out in the bottom of twice to back the seven-hit, 10the eighth inning to snap a 7-7 tie strikeout pitching of Mike Krukova and give the A's their second and lead the Giants to a 6-2 victory straight victory over Milwaukee, 8-7. Almon started the winning rally with a pair of homers.

Dodgers 3, Phillies 0

In Philadelphia, Alejandro Pena as they began two days of meetings scattered four hits for his first ma-in Wesley Chapel, Florida, north of league shutout and Dusty Baker broke out of a slump with two doubles, a run scored and an RBI to lift Los Angeles to a 3-0 triumph over the Phillies. The loss was the fourth straight for the Philnot scored a run in 35 innings.

Pirates 6, Braves 5 In Atlanta. the Pittsburgh Pirates withstood a five-run eighth inning rally by the Braves to snap Atlanta's four-game winning

Cubs 5, Astros 4 his torrid hitting pace with his fifth for six club officials, and the names clubs would have to approve home run of the year and Dick who appear on ballots most often Ruthven won his first game in a will be announced this week. Chicago uniform in helping the Cubs to a 5-4 victory over the As-

Expos 5, Padres 4

singled home Bryan Little with one Expos to a 5-4 victory over San Di-Raines's groundout advanced Lit-the Cincinnati Bengals; John tle to second, and Cromartie fol-Nordstrom, an owner of the Seattle lowed with a single to center.

John McEnroe

PARIS - John McEnroe scrambled to victory over Ben Testerman biggest upset of the day among the powered her way into the third in the first round of the French Open tennis championships on 15th, lost to Pedro Arraya, 6-4, 6-4,

The world's No. 2 player, ranked

four minutes in an ill-tempered dis-play before winning, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, Jimmy Connors, who opened his

147 places higher than his oppo-don't know what happened. I nent, struggled for four hours and played so bad today. I have played

campaign two days before McEn-roe, had no problems in advancing to the last 32 on Wednesday. He took only I hour 32 minutes to dispatch Paul McNamee, 6-4, 6-4,

A bewildered Clerc said later, "I

Luna about 30 times before and beaten him 30 times. This is my favorite tournament and I feel very bad about today's defeat."

Jimmy Arias, on a high after back-to-back titles in Florence and Rome, edged Pat Cash, 6-7, 7-6, 6-1, 6-1, while José Higueras, runner-

up in Rome, outplayed Carlos Kir-mayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

Urgent Matters Face NFL Owners

By Michael Janofsky New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Three pressing matters, including the installation of a new Management Council executive committee, were awaiting the owners of the 28 National Football League teams Wednesday

The owners were also expected to decide whether team rosters for next season would include 45 or 49 players and whether the league would act against Edward DeBarlies, who have been shut out in tolo Jr., the owner of the San Fran-three consecutive games and have cisco 49ers, whose father has been awarded an expansion franchise in the United States Football League

for Pittsburgh in 1984. The new Management Council executive committee, which sets league policy for collective bargain-ing with the NFL Players Association, has already been determined by a secret vote of the owners by In Houston, Ron Cey continued mail. Each owner was asked to vote

A source familiar with the voting trends but not the actual results said that the new committee could likely be made up of Hugh Culver-In Montreal, Warren Cromartie house, the owner of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers: Tex Schramm, the out in the 13th inning to lift the president of the Dallas Cowboys; Dan Rooney, the president of the Little opened the 13th with a Pittsburgh Steelers; Mike Brown, single off Luis DeLeon (0-3). Tim the assistant general manager of

Seahawks, and Joe Robbie, the

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

Curcinagii D	00 100 000 —1 E O
LoPoint and Porter: Be	ranyi. Postore (7),
Gale (9) and Bilardella, W	LaPoint, 3-1, L
Berenyl. 3-5.	
Los Angeles 0	00 101 010-3 4 0
	00 000 0000 4 1
Pena and Teager: Ch	ristenson, Holland
(8) and Diaz W Pena, 5	-1 L-Christenson.
i-4.	
Son Francisco 0	10 100 004 10 G
New York 0	00 100 007-2 7 2
Krulow and Brenley;	Lynch, Sisk (B).
Orasca (9) and Reynolds	L W-Krukaw 32
L-Lynch, 2-2, HRs-Son	Francisco, Clark
(4), Davis (6), New York, I	KJngman Z (E)
Phisburgh 16	00 003 200-6 11 1
Atlanta 0	00 000 050-5 11 0
McWilliams_ Yekulve	IBJ and Nicosia;
Comp. Moore (7), Forste	er (8). Garber (9)
and Benedict, W-McV	filliams, S-J. L.

Camp, 3-4. HR—Pittsburgh, Mazzilli (5). Chicago 910 021 001—5 10 0 Houston 000 000 202—4 8 3, Ruthven. Le.Smith (7), Cornebell (7) and Davis: Scott. D.Smith (6), Davier (8) and Pulots, Ashby (8), W.—Ruthven. 2-1, L.—Scott. P-2. HR.—Chicago, Cey (5), San Diego 120 010 000 000 (1-5 13 1 Laller, Soca (5), Least (5) Ashby (8), P. Laller, Soca (5), Least (5), Manner (8), D. Laller, Soca (5), Manner (8), D. Laller, Soca (6), Manner (8), D. Laller, Soca (8), M

Lollar, Sosa (5), Lucas (5), Mange (9), De-Leon (11) and Kennedy: Welsh, Burris (2), Smith (4), Schalzeder (10), Reardon (11) and

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	politimate	23	12	-561	- 1
	Wilwant se	20	18	575	21
	New York	20	26	.500	
	Cleveland	19	21	475	
C	Detroit			436	
f	We				-
-	California	21	18	561	_
	Oakland			.537	
2	Texas		19		
5	Kansas City			484	
3	Minnesota			465	
	Chicosa			421	
т	Seattle			144	
-	NATIONAL				•
e	Eas		-		
				Pct.	GI
	St. Louis			.556	
	Montreol			547	
	Philadelphia			529	
	Pilisburgh			429	
_	Chicago			362	
S	New York			395	
-	Wat		4	742	6
	Los Angeles				
	Alignia			91°. تکد	
i	San Francisco				
2				.500	
,	Cincinnati			45.	
3	San Diego	"	23	425	11.

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
MONTREAL—Signed Terry Cropley infleider. Troded Wallace Johnson, cuffielder,
to the Son Francisco Gant's for Mike yest,
outlielder, Optioned Brad Mills, infleider, to
Wildelin et bis American Association FOOTBALL

BUFFALO-Signed Roosevell Leas & Hall-BUFFALO—Signed Roosevell Leon's hill-back. James Durham, cornerback, and George Parker, running back. CLEVELAND—Signed Todd Campberl no-selgickle, Marvin Dyelf, Pay Sullivan, Dove Peed, and Jim Nowacke, defensive ends. Shawn Peris and Victor Harrison, wide receivers. Fred Hessen, quarterback. Mark Mather, center. Tom Marron, fullback, Sleme Smith, safety, Michael Stearrs and Barry Vollapetti, tockles, Chris Van Pet: carner-back.

rear contracts.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Jack Schulz.

inebocker, to a series of one-year contracts.
United States Football League
CHICAGO—Signed Tam Porres, Quarter-DENVER-Named Crais Morten head

HOCKEY LOS ANGELES—Signed Gary Loskesin, goalte: Bernie Nicholfs and Warren Halmes, centers, and Peter Halander, defenserings



idi tam e avico, chail a	
3. HRs-Minnesoto, Castina (9), Brunansky	
211 000 000-4 9 1	
813 000 00x-12 11 I	
inson (fl) and Allenson;	
and Fisk, Hill (9), W	
1. 1-2 HRs—Boston, Ev-	
ttle (8), Hairston (2).	
. Fisk (2).	
911 000 004 12 0	

Scrensen, Heaton (7) and Essian, B	
(71, Hassey (9); Young, Caudii) (8)	ond
Sweet. W—Heaton, 2-1. L.—Coudiii, 0-3, H	Rs—
Cievelana, Bannister II), Seattle, Py	mon
(5).	
New York 100 000 130 16	
California 010 300 010 2-7	8 3
Shirley, Murray (4), Gassage (8), May	/ (TQ)
and Esoino; Forsch. Sanchez (7), Wil	1 (8)
and Boone, W.—Witt. 2-4, L.— May. 0-2. H	Rs-
New York Nattice (3) Combie (3) See	ellar İ

New York, Nettles (3), Gamble (2), Smalley (3), Colinomia, Lymn (8),
Milwaukee 110 220 000—7 12 1
Ookland 140 020 01x—8 14 4
Austusline, Porter (2), Easterly (a) and
Yost, Conray, Keough (5), Baker (9) and
Kecrney, W—Keough 1-2, L—Easterly, 6-1,
R3s—Milwaukee, Yost (3), Oakland, Lapes

kansos City 000 11-2 Smithson and Sundberg; Salittorff

Baseball Leaders NATIONAL LEAGUE

Home Runs
Murphy, Atlanta, 11; Guerrero, Los Angeres, 15: Brock, Los Angeles, 7; Evons, Son
Francisco 9; Gorver, Son Diega, 8; Kingmgn, New York, 8; a are filed with 7.

Runs Botted in

Aurony, Allianta, 36; Dowson, Montreol

79; Hendrich, Silburis, 79; T.Kennedy, Sar Diego, 79; Brock, Los Ampeles, 28; Bench Curtamedi, 27; Corner, Housign, 77; C.Dovis San Francisco, 25; Evans, San Francisco, 25; Garvey, San Diego, 25

Pilching (4 Decisions)
Stewart. Los Angeles, 6-8, 1900; McMurtry,
4-tonto, 6-1, 257; Rogers, Manfred, 6-1, 257;
A,Pena, Los Angeles, 5-1, 203; Perez, Arlanta, 5-1, 203; LaPoint, St.Louis, 3-1, 750;

Home Runs

DeCince: Collibrate, 11; Breth, Kansos
City, 15; Costino, Minnesota, 9; LAP-acrish.

word. Munesola. 36: Brett, Fansas City 27, Kilme, Chicopa, 31, Rice, Boston, 31; Thornton, Cleveland, 29; DeCraces, California, 28; rintek, Milmesoto, 23; Winfield, New

Pilching (4 Decisions) Pitching (4 Decisions)
Fidnoson, Bottlimore, e.d. 1,000; Kison, Cgldornic, 5-1 EST, Staton, Milleoutee, 5-1, EST;
Sanchez, Californio, 4-1, 800; Srigh, Toronto,
5-2, 200; Softer, Milleoutee, £-1, 800; Whitehouse, Milleoute, 4-1, 800; 4 are filed with
750

negotiator. Donlan's contract with the league expires June 30. The issue of squad size was expected to trigger a rousing debate as it did last March, when club executives met for five days in Rancho Mirage, California. A decision on 45 or 49 players was put off until this week, but a straw poll at the end of the meetings indicated that the clubs favored the larger squad

by a vote of 18-10. The league re-

quires a three-quarters majority

vote, however, which means that 21

way 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 second-round victory over José Luis Clerc in the biggest upset of the day among the men, while Tomas Smid, seeded 15th, lost to Pedro Arraya, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4. seeded sixth, suffered a 6-4, 6-2 second-round loss to Manuela

> Maleeva. Chris Evert LLoyd, seeded to meet Navratilova in the women's final, advanced to the second round by defeating Pat Medrado, 6-1.6-2

Evonne Goolagong Cawley, playing here for the first time in 10 years, got to the third round with a comfortable 6-2, 6-0 victory over 17-year-old Camilla Benjamin.

situation creates a conflict of interest, especially because Paul Martha, the former NFL player, is legal coursel for the 49ers and for the senior DeBartolo. Martha addressed the owners then and plans to speak before them again this week.

But Martha said Monday from this office in Pittsburgh that he and the office in Pittsburgh that he and the office in Pittsburgh that he and the operation of the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the situation," he said, "there is still an underlying atmosphere of distributed in the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the sunderlying atmosphere of distributed in the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the sunderlying atmosphere of distributed in the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the sunderlying atmosphere of distributed the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the sunderlying atmosphere of distributed the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the sunderlying atmosphere of distributed the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the sunderlying atmosphere of distributed the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the sunderlying atmosphere of distributed the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the specific promotes and the same reaction. "Regardless of the rules promulgated by either league to eliminate the specific promotes and the sunderly sunderl

McEnroe Wins After Struggle in Paris

Second Round

Jimmy Connors. (1). U.S. del. Paul
MeNamee, Australia. 6-4, 6-4; Christophe
Roper-Vosselin, France, def. Bernard Fritz,
France. 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Mike DePalmer.
U.S. def. Poscal Partes, France, 6-1, 6-3, 6-7;
Publo Arrava, Peru, def. Tomas Smid, (15).
Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-4, 1-4, 6-4; Heinz
Guithardt, Switzerland, def. Pavel Slazil.
Czechoslovakia, 7-4, 6-1, 6-1; Fernande Luna.
Soaln, def. Jose-Luis Cierc. (7). Arpenlina, 6-1, 6-1; Eric Franm. U.S. def. Bernard
Bolleou, Betgium. 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Mans
Gildemeister. Chile, def. Jairo Velasca.
Colombio. 6-4, 1-6-51, 5-7, 6-1.
WOMEN'S SINGLES

WOMEN'S SINGLES First Round

ters Face NFL Owners

In managing general partner of the Mamin Dolphins.

Each team began last season with 45 players and four inactive player at any time. After the strike, which directed last year's negotiations with the union during the 57-day players strike.

The new executive committee was scheduled to meet this week, probably Thursday, when the members were expected to mame a new chairman and to discuss the future of Jack Donlam, the Management Council's executive director and the league's chief labor negotiator. Donlan's contract with the league exprises lum 30.

Ternando Luna scored a runa
In mome, outplayed Carlos Kirmayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

In mome, outplayed Carlos Kirmayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

In mome, outplayed Carlos Kirmayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

In mome, outplayed Carlos Kirmayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

In mayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

In mome, outplayed Carlos Kirmayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

In mayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

In mayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

In mayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

In mayr, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

In mayr,



The International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Spain invite you to

Meet the New Spanish Government









May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid.

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe González is being closely warched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on "New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

MAY 30, 1983

Felipe González, President of the Government

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY

POREIGN POLICY Angel Vinas, Executive Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs FOREIGN TRADE Guillermo de la Debesa, Secretary General of Commerce

LUNCHEON ADDRESS Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY José Alvarez Renducles, Governor of the Bank of Spain, Miguel Angel Fernández Ordoñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS

Chairman: Rafael Termes, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association Alejandro Albert, Managing Director, Banco Hispano Americano Henri Lamarlère, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, B.N.P. España S.A. Richard W. May, Vice President and Country Manager,

The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM Return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Codex, France. Or relephone: 747 12 65, ext. 301, or relex: 612832 Please coroll the following participant for the conference to be held May 50 and 31, 1983 in Moderd. The participation fee is US\$575 or the

equivalent for each participant. ☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please invoice Address

Fees are parable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before May 16. A cancellation fee of US\$150 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. Substitutions

The conference will be addressed by Felipe González. and those members of his government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect business in Spain. Additional presentations will be given by bankers, businessmen and trade union officials. The proceedings will be chaired by José Maria

Figueras, President of the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, and Lee W. Huebner, Publisher of the International Herald Tribune. Each session will be followed by a question and an-

swer period and simultaneous English, French and Spanish translations will be provided at all times. To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below today.

MAY 31, 1983 INDUSTRIAL POLICY Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry Enrique Mora. President of the National Industry Institute (LNL) FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY José Victor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN Chairman: Adrián Piera, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

LUNCHEON ADDRESS Victor Pérez Díaz, Professor of Sociology, Madrid University

Horst Semmel, General Manager, AEG Telefunken Spain

Manuel Soro, Managing Partner, Arthur Andersen & Co., Europe

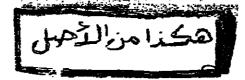
José Maria Vizcaino, General Manager, Ramon Vizcaino, S.A.

TRADE UNION POLICY Nicolas Redondo, Secretary General of UGT Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO. SOCIAL POLICY

Josquin Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

CONFERENCE LOCATION Palace Hotel Plaza de las Cortes, 7, Madrid 14, Spain.

Telephone: 429 7551/429 4144. Telex: 22272 For information on room reservations please contact the hotel To reserve for last remaining conference places contact the International Herald Tribune Tel.: 747.12.65, ext. 301 or telex: 612 832.



ART BUCHWALD **Mortgaged Education**

Laude, will please step forward - I the people who don't owe student now present you with your Bache- loans pursue it?" lor of Arts degree."

Thank you, sir." "Mr. Partish, may I have a word

with you? "I don't believe I know you." "I'm from the First National Thomas Jefferson Bank. According to our records you borrowed \$25,890 to complete your educa-tion at 17 percent interest. We were wondering when you were going to

start paying us back." "I baven't even taken off my robe yet. Can't we talk about this lomorrow?

"We don't know where we'll find you tomorrow. That's why the bank is now sending our people to graduations. We thought we could work out a schedule of payments. Do you have a job, Mr. Parrish?"
"No, I don't have a job."

"Are you trying to tell me that you believe you can pay back 11 think you ought to know, Mr. \$25,890 plus 17 percent interest on Parrish, that student loans are a social worker's salary?" "That's what I studied for. I al-

ways wanted to do something to help my fellow men and women. "The bank considers it out of the question. It would take you 20 years to pay back your student

"But 'the country needs social workers. There are a lot of people out there hurting and in trouble. I know the pay is lousy but there are other things in life besides making a lot of money."

Shintos, Buddhists **End Lengthy Dispute**

United Press Internation TOKYO — Shintos and Buddhists ended a 100-year dispute over the rights to an ancient relig-ious compound that attracts more you can rise very fast in the telethan 7 million tourists a year, court

officials said Wednesday. They settled out of court, agreeing to double admission fees and split the revenue at the seven classic structures in Nikko. The dispute began in 1871 with the separa-

WASHINGTON - "Mr. Rob- "I am sure there is a need for ert Parrish, Magna Cum your profession. But why not let

"What do you want me to do?" "Join a large corporation. I'm (Applause from graduating class of Millard Fillmore University.)

certain with your scholastic record you could be earning \$75,000 a vear in no time. "I don't want to work for a large

corporation. If I did I would have gone to business school." "If you knew you were going to be a social worker why did you apply for a student loan?

"Because I couldn't afford to go to college without one. No one asked me when I applied for the money what I intended to be when

"We assumed that you would go into something that paid well, so you could honor your loan. It was your duty to level with us, so we would know from the start you were a bad risk."

Well, it's 100 late now. I spent "What kind of a position were the money on my education and you planning to look for?"

the money on my education and I'm going to devote my life to so-"I'm going to be a social work- cial work. I'll pay you back when I

> guaranteed by the U.S. government and they are taking a very harsh view of people who are not making good on them."

> "What you're saying is the government is only interested in students who are going to make enough money to pay back their loans? What happens to the kids who want to be teachers and nurses, or work in the inner cities? America needs them, too.

> "Possibly, but that isn't our con-cern, is it? We loaned you the mon-ey in good faith. If I go back to the bank and tell them that you're going into social work, we'll have to report it to Washington, and the next thing you know, you will be dealing with the FBI. Please, for your sake, reconsider what you want to do for a living. I under-

phone company. "No dice. The bank is stuck with a social worker whether you people like it or not."

"If that's your last word, Mr. Parrish, you'll have to excuse me. I see a graduate over there who owes us \$24,000 and wants to become a minister, That's the last straw.'

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MERCURE WORLDWIDE

YOUR GUIDE

Benny Carter

Jazzman Does So Many Things So Well He Has Been Dismissed as Some Sort of Myth

By Michael Zwerin International Herald Tribune

DARIS - "I stand in awe of his vast proficiency," Duke Ellington once said of Benny Carter, Milton Babbitt, the composer and an expert on popular music of the '30s, put Carter with Elington as one of the two most original musical minds of that period. Miles Davis. who played with Carter's big band when still a teen-ager in 1944, told a critic: Everybody ought to listen to Benny. He's a whole musical education.'

It is difficult to keep an article about Benny Carter, the unsung hero of jazz, from reading like a paid testimonial. There has been too much praise, too many awards. Whitney Balliett wrote in The New Yorker: "Carter belongs to that select circle of purejazz musicians who tend to represent the best of their times.'

Notice "pure-jazz," hyphenat-ed as though it were a style on its own. Perhaps there is the secret to both the universal respect he receives from people in the business, and the fact that he remains relatively unknown to the general public. He does so many things so well with such purity that he has been dismissed as some sort of myth, or fabrication. Listening to one of Benny Carter's arrangements, to his alto saxophone or trumpet playing, one is likely to react: "That's wonderful. Who is it?" rather than "It's Benny Carter!

One of the first American musicians to tour Japan, in 1953, he remained popular there as his fame declined in the West. He will tour Japan again from May 28 to June 12 with the Benny Carter Allstars. After a visit with a similar formation in 1981, one of his young employees said: "He's so unpretentious and approachable I have to keep reminding myself of who he is and what he's accomplished."

Dizzy Gillespie called playing with Carter "my best musical ex-perience next to playing with Charlie Parker." Carter placed second after Parker in the 1953 Down Beat magazine critics' poll, and after Parker died Carter was first in 1955 and '56. In their re- cline in the '40s, Known as "mucent biography "Benny Carter — sicians' bands." they served as A Life in American Music" proving grounds for such top improvisers as Ben Webster, Teddy



ger, Edward Berger and James Wilson, J.J. Johnson and Max Patrick describe his saxophone Roach. Carter integrated his style: "His unique timbre delicate vibrato and attention to varied articulation and dynamics directly challenged the violently colored sonority that had long been considered essential to Ne-

He has written and arranged music for (a short list) Fletcher Henderson, Count Basie, Benny Goodman, Glenn Miller, Artie Shaw and The Lucky Strike Hit Paraders. The musicologist, composer and author Gunther Schuller said that Carter's writing in the '20s "foreshadowed the swing style of the next decade: He was the arranger everybody

followed." One of those who helped forge the basic form of the music he plays, Carter - now a dignified, charming and virile 75 — led his first big band in 1928. He led one almost continually until their de-

band in the early '40s, when this was rare, hiring Buddy Rich on drums, the altoman Art Pepper and the pianist Joe Albany. Once when a client asked if Albany was white or black, Carter replied: "I don't know. I never asked him."

He grew up in the San Juan Hill section of Manhattan, where the Ellington trumpeter Bubber Miley, who lived in the neighborhood, would "let me carry his horn to the subway station." The Carter family moved to Harlem when he was 6. There was a renaissance of black music in the Harlem of the '20s, which led Willie the Lion Smith to say: "I would rather be a fly on a lamp post in Harlem than a millionaire anvwhere else."

At the age of 18, in 1925, Carter moved to "Striver's Row," block of elegant brownstones on 139th Street. He was in demand as a sideman and soloist and soon led his own bands in the Cotton Club, Connie's Inn, me go."

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Small's Paradise, the Savoy Ballroom the Apollo Theater and other flourishing clubs and ball-rooms. He spent a few years in Europe before World War II, including a period as arranger for BBC orchestras. He played Los Angeles in the

early '40s. liked it immediately,

and was soon living in good houses in line neighborhoods, driving big cars and traveling first class. "I became," he says now: "a journeyman arranger." He says it with a big proud smile, adding: "I never think of the term as pejorative. What does journeyman mean? A worker who has learned a trade. They wanted certain styles. I enjoyed doing them all. It gave me an opportunity to explore other dimensions. Each one was a challenge." He speaks in a slow, deliberate, pedantic cadence; considering each word with care, regarding even conversation as a challenge. "I wrote under the directorship or aggis or whatever you want to call it of people like Hugo Friedbofer and Alfred Newman. A busy, prolific composer does not always have time to orchestrate. He lays out the broad con-tours of the music and leaves it to orchestrators to mix the specific colors." He earned screen credits

many others. The trumpeter Rex Stewart said: "His gentility almost seems to be out of a forgotten age." Al-though born poor and without formal education (he has an honorary degree from Princeton and teaches there), Carter conducts himself with such discretion that it may be one reason he has not reached the prominence his talent deserves. In a pushy business, discretion is not always an asset.

with the music for "Stormy Weather," "Portrait of Jennie,"

"An American in Paris" and

His music does not overwhelm. Rather it seems to be saying here I am. I am what I am. I hope you like it, but I will not inflict. Throughout his successful Hollywood period he continued to work with his own band occasionally and was part of the Jazz at the Philharmonic troupe in the '50s. He began to write music for TV series, "M Squad" for one, but scoring work decreased as

rock influence increased on film

sound tracks: "They sort of let

PEOPLE

A Hughes Settlement

yer, Arthur Leeds, said it was between "five and eight figures."
Moore and Leeds said the Hughes heirs agreed that Moore, 54, who claims she married Hughes in 1949 on a ship sailing from San Diego to Mexico and that they never divorced, is the legal widow of the reclusive billionaire. However, Wayne Fisher, attorney for two Hughes heirs, said the estate had not acknowledged her as Howard Hughes's widow. "We thought it was worth settling it on a nuisance basis." Moore, a Hollywood starter in the late 1940s, staged the pressonnesses at the Basis. Will He conference at the Beverly Hills Hotel because that is where she and Hughes "had such good times" together. Her agent, Monroe Friedman, introduced her as "Mrs. Howard Hughes" — "I waited a lifetime, more than 30 years, to hear those three words," Moore said, explaining that she kept the marriage secret because she did not want to damage her screen image as an in-nocent, naive girl. Tom Schnbert, a Houston attorney whose firm rep-resents 19 people determined in court to be blood relatives of Hughes, confirmed the agreement, saying it removes the last claim that was pending against the estate in Nevada. Hughes, who was also married to the actress Jean Peters from 1957 to 1971, died in 1976,

business and the rock music industry. "There are a lot of scams Charleston, South Carolina she going" in the music industry, said stars in "Empress Eugenie." the life Wozniak as he made final arrange and times of the wife of Napoleon ments for this weekend's U.S. Fes- 111. Rawlings hopes "Empress Eutival of rock 'n' roll and country genie" will get her back to Broad-music in California. Wozniak, way. "I would very much like to do who's using some of the millions it in New York for a limited run." from his Apple Computer Corp. for an encore to the first U.S. Festival in September, suggests this may

Terry Moore announced in Bev- will not do another one." said the erly Hills, California, that she will computer expert. "The rock in roll get enough money from the heirs of the late billionaire Howard Hughes to allow her to live the rest of her life "comfortably on the interest."

Says. "In this business, everybody the late with the property of the life "comfortably on the interest." Moore, wearing a shocking pink is always trying to get something jumps int and posing in front of a tuge photograph of Hughes, refused to disclose the exact amount of the settlement. Her law-400,000 people. last year's three day rock extravaganza reportedly lost more than \$5 million.

> An American executive saw a 30. year-old dream of climbing Mount Everest dashed but his millionaire colleague kept up his quest to become the oldest climber to conquer the world's highest peak. Frank Wells, 51, a former president of Warner Brothers, waited three nights for waist-deep snow to blow away before trying to conquer the summit. But Wells gave up the attempt at the third camp at 24,100 feet out of concern for his health after being exposed to the high altithe climb team said. "He is headed down the mountain," said Peter Jamieson, 28, after radio contact with the climbers. Asked if this meant Wells would not make any further attempts on the world's highest peak. Jamieson replied, "It means he is not going up again."
> Meanwhile Dick Bass, 53, a rancher, oil man and owner of a ski resort near Salt Lake City, Utah, moved up from the third camp to the fourth to try again to conquer

making her first apearance on an America stage in 45 years in the Spoleto USA Festival. "People The computer wizard Steve never give me any credit for being wormland there are big as old as I am," she said. "That's great because I don't want to be business and the rook remain inches helped upstairs." At the festival, in she said. "I'm getting old and probably won't get as good a part again." It would be her first run on be his last such venture if it doesn't Broadway since 1938, when she turn a profit. "Twenty times a day starred in "The Flashing Stream." my wife tries to get me to promise I It closed within a week.

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